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## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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26 November 1985

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INDONESIA

FOREIGN STATEMENTS ON TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM DEPLORED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 85 pp A8, A9

[Article: "Minister Martono Deplores Statements of Certain Foreign Circles On Indonesian Transmigration Program"]

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 30 (ANTARA)--Minister of Transmigration Martono has deplored the statements of some circles and individuals in certain countries, linking the Indonesian transmigration program to the violation of human rights.

He stressed before a working session with the House Commission IV dealing with manpower that the statements were also having damaging results especially in connection with the foreign aid for the transmigration program.

He reiterated at the session held at the parliament building Monday that transmigration program in Indonesian is aimed at creating a just and prosperous Pancasila society.

"Thus it is entirely not true that force is used in the transmigration program let alone has something to do with the breach of human rights," Martono said.

In this respect the minister said that information about the program will be stepped up abroad, "We will even ask the circles concerned to see for themselves the results of the transmigration program."

For fiscal year 1986/1987 starting on April 1, in line with the third year of the fourth five year development plan, some 150,000 families will be trans-migrated.

Other factor affecting the implementation of the transmigration program according Martono is internal situation such as geography, natural resources in addition to social and cultural as well as security and defence aspects.

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CSO: 4200/196



INDONESIA

MINISTER DESCRIBES DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 85 p A7

[Article: "Soedjarwo On Development Of Forestry Industry"]

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 30 (ANTARA)--Indonesia has made much progress in the development of the plywood industry, the saw-milling industry and other wood processing industries, Minister of Forestry Dr Soedjarwo has stated.

Speaking at a meeting of experts in forestry industries here Monday the minister stated further that large-scale exploitation of forests in Indonesia started in 1967.

Forest exploitation in Indonesia, according to Soedjarwo, has expanded following the promulgation of the Basic Forestry Law in 1967 and Foreign/Domestic Investment Laws in 1967 and 1968 respectively.

Indonesia started producing logs for export with only a small portion processed in the country, but since 1980 Indonesia's log exports have been reduced gradually, he said, adding that the exports decreased to zero in 1985.

Soedjarwo pointed out that the policy to promote the processing of logs in the country had turned out satisfactory results.

In this context, he disclosed that Indonesia presently had 294 units of saw-mills with a total capacity of 8.7 million M3 of logs/year, operated by forest-concession holders. Apart from that, the government has granted licences for the construction of another 120 units, increasing the total capacity to 12 million M3/year, he added.

In addition to all these, there are some 2,500 small saw-mills with a total capacity of 6 million M3/year, which are not attached to forest concessionaires, he said.

The government has also granted licences for the construction of 157 plywood factories with a total production capacity of 6 million M3/year, of which 98 units with a total capacity of 4.8 million M3/year are already in production, he explained.



Besides saw-mills and plywood factories, Indonesia now has in the forestry sector 19 units of wood-working factories operating with a total capacity of some 180,000 M3.

The construction of another 30 units of wood-working factories is now being planned, making the future capacity to approximately 600,000 M3/year, he added.

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INDONESIA

KALIMANTAN FERTILIZER COMPANY TO BUILD THIRD PLANT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 85 p A5

[Article: "Another Plant for Pupuk Kaltim"]

[Text] Samarinda, Sept 29 (ANTARA)--PT Pupuk Kaltim, a government-run fertilizer plant in East Kalimantan, will this year build its third factory scheduled for production by the end of 1988.

Pupuk Kaltim which began to develop since 1973 under the floating factory project of Pertamina, the state oil company, now has two plants, viz. Kaltim I and Kaltim II, the company's President Director, Haji Kotang Passaman, told the press in Lok Tuan, Bontang, some 95 km northeast of here last week.

He said the plant not only produces urea fertilizer, but also ammonia also exported to Taiwan, India and the Philippines.

Kaltim III will produce 1000 tons of ammonia and 1,725 metric tons of urea per day, bringing the total installed production capacity of the three plants to 1,710,000 metric tons of urea and 330,000 metric tons of ammonia per annum.

The third plant will be built by PT Bekayasa Industri with the cooperation of Japan's contractor Chiyoda with a layout of US\$180 million.

In the company of a number of Pulk Kaltim executives, Kotang said the raw materials for the ammonia and urea plants are natural gas, water and air.

The natural gas is obtained from the Santan field, some 30 km south of Bontang, and channeled through a 16-inch pipeline, while fresh water is obtained from the processing of seawater available not far away from the factory.

Kaltim I, having a production capacity of 1,700 tons of urea and 1,500 tons of ammonia per day commenced production in the end of 1983.

The first shipment of ammonia to the Gresik petrochemical plant in East Java took place in the end of January 1984, while the first export of the product went to India in early February 1984, and the first production of urea of Kaltim I was conducted in the middle of April 1984, and the first shipment of the product was to Surabaya in late July 1984.

Kotang further explained that the urea of Pupuk Kaltim is sold mainly to the eastern parts of Indonesia, such as East Java, Bali, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West and North Nusatenggara, East Timor, Maluku and Irian Jaya.

Ammonia is exported to the Philippines and to some other Asean members countries, and also to India, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan.

The total ammonia and urea output of the two plants from 1984 to the end of August 1985 reached 434,856 tons and 632,143 tons respectively.

The investments in the construction of the two plants were estimated at US\$800 million.

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CSO: 4200/196

INDONESIA

TAIWAN TO BUY EAST KALIMANTAN LNG

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 85 p A6

[Text] Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Sept 29 (ANTARA)--Taiwan will become the second country after Japan to buy liquefied natural gas (LNG) produced by PT Badak LNG Bontang in East Kalimantan.

Ir. Simson Tampubolon, president director of PT Badak LNG Bontang, told ANTARA Sunday that his company had been producing and exporting LNG to Japan since 1978.

Since then almost every week the company shipped some 125 cubic metres of LNG to Japan. Up to end of August 1985 there had been 632 shipments to the importing country.

He explained that the LNG for export to Japan is supplied by four train refineries which produces more than 50,000 cubic metres per day.

The company is now building four new train refineries which are expected to be completed by 1990 and will provide LNG for exports to Taiwan.

LNG is produced in four areas namely in Badak, Nilam, Tandil and Attaka. From these four areas the LNG is put into a 59 km long pipeline to be connected with the refineries.

After the gas is frozen at 156 degrees Centigrade below zero the gas is melted under a chemical process. Before shipping the gas is stored in five special tankers.

Simson further explained that the LNG projects had been developed since 1973 and the company's export began in 1977.

The current four refineries are capable of producing more than 30 percent of the designed capacity -- 550 million cubic metres daily.

The success in exporting LNG to Japan has stimulated the idea to expand its market, and Taiwan seems to be a promising one, concluded Simson.

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CONVERSATION VIEWS SOVIET-THAI RELATIONS

BK110806 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Nov 85

["Conversation Between Uncle Sang and Uncle Sat"--date not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Sang] In late October, I heard news that a Soviet delegation paid a visit to Thailand. In what capacity was the delegation paying that visit to Thailand, comrade?

[Sat] Yes, that was true, comrade. you probably heard a news report about that visit. The Soviet delegation paid a visit to Thailand at the invitation of His Excellency Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, president of the Thai National Assembly, extended last year during his visit to the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation was led by His Excellency Salimov, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

[Sang] I think that the Soviet delegation's visit to Thailand must have been fruitful, comrade.

[Sat] According to the Thai press, the visit to Thailand by the Soviet delegation was generally considered fruitful.

[Sang] How fruitful?

[Sat] Fruitful and useful to both the Soviet and Thai sides in several aspects, comrade. You must also have heard that after the visit, a joint statement was issued between Thailand and the Soviet Union. The joint statement said the two sides agreed on the strengthening of relations between the two countries and on opposition to the arms race.

[Sang] What is there to be strengthened in Thai-Soviet relations, comrade?

[Sat] Talking about the strengthening of these relations, primarily it is aimed at the economic and cultural fields. This is how the two sides should develop mutual benefits.

[Sang] I think the relations in this context are very essential, comrade.

[Sat] Of course, very essential because they benefit both sides.



[Sang] yes, I agree with you.

[Sat] I think this is the best opportunity for Thailand. At present, Thailand is experiencing certain major problems with regard to its sales of rice and clothes. It finds it hard to find markets for these products. At present, the United States -- a major trade partner with Thailand -- is restricting the import of clothes from many countries. If Thailand can find another way to solve this problem, it will be very useful to Thailand itself.

[Sang] Yes, I agree with you, comrade.

[Sat] I am of the view that the strengthening of relations between the two countries is very fruitful. The Thai people themselves are greatly satisfied with this development. For example, on 30 October, Phatchara Itsalasena, director general of the External Trade Department of Thailand, told the Thai press that the Soviet side had offered to provide marine transport services to Thai goods and to use the service charges to purchase goods from Thailand. He pointed out to the press that such a two-way barter trade exchange had been carried out between the two countries in the past. At that time, the Soviet Union spent the money it collected from marine transport services to purchase apparel and other goods from Thailand. He noted that the exchange of Thai goods with the Soviet marine transport services was possible because it would benefit Thailand's economy. In addition, the two countries have also exchanged students with each other. That is, the Thai side has sent some Thai students to study in the Soviet Union and vice versa. With regard to this development, Thai students aspire to further their education in the Soviet Union. In this case, their number is increasing every day. More and more of them are interested in studying in the Soviet Union because they know that they will gain much knowledge from that country.

As for their mutual agreement on opposing the arms race in the world, this phenomenon has been widely supported in Thai society.

[Sang] Of course, comrade. The opposition to the arms race, especially the production of mass-killing nuclear weapons, is the strong aspiration not only of the Thai people but also of all peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world. Do you think so comrade?

[Sat] That is exactly true, comrade. Who wouldn't love peace? And who wouldn't cherish peace? Everyone wishes to live in peace.

[Sang] Of course, everybody does.

[Sat] I am of the view that the strengthening of ties between Thailand and the Soviet Union is the most correct thing because the two sides stand to benefit from each other. However, certain groups of persons in Thailand still wish to see that the relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union are not strengthened. They have also opposed the setting up of the Thai-Soviet friendship association.

[Sang] Who are they, comrade? Why do they not cherish peace? The people in the entire world cherish peace, don't they? I think that to live together

with friendship and the unification of mankind to struggle for the cessation of the arms race and to prevent a nuclear war are necessary for human society. Can you tell me who the persons are who are opposed to this trend, comrade?

[Sat] Well, if it is necessary for you to know, I will explain to you.

[Sang] Of course, I want to know about this.

[Sat] After the visit to Thailand by the Soviet delegation, Prasong Sunsiri [secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand -- FBIS] immediately expressed his uneasiness. That means that he disagreed with the strengthening of relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union and the Thai-Soviet joint effort against the arms race.

[Sang] Again, comrade, again. The behavior of this person runs counter to the aspirations of the Thai people and will openly drag Thailand into the orbit of the imperialists' policy of an arms race. He does not seem to behave in accordance with his title. Who is this secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand? Last year, he was one of the master-minds in applying the Pan-Thaist doctrine by launching nibbling attacks against the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, wasn't he?

[Sat] That is right, comrade.

[Sang] This person is prominently active in employing numerous tricks to fool world public opinion. However, no one will believe him. He is an immoral man, you know.

[Sat] The same is true with the strengthening of relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union. He is angry and indignant at this development and tries to find a way to oppose it.

[Sang] At a time when Thailand is faced with numerous all-around crises, I think this development will only help it solve problems. Isn't that good, comrade?

[Sat] Yes, it is very good when someone extends his assistance to help settle the current difficulties in Thai society.

[Sang] Prasong regards the strengthening of relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union as not conforming to his interest despite the fact the entire [Thai -- FBIS] society wishes that the development will help improve the situation in and create a new market for Thailand.

[Sat] I think that those who are opposed to the common interest of the entire society and people will be punished by society sooner or later.

[Sang] You are absolutely right, comrade. The truth is that Prasong Sunsiri's ill-intention will only serve to make him more isolated from the people. I have learned that after Prasong Sunsiri, the so-called secretary

general of the National Security Council of Thailand, voiced opposition to the setting up of the Thai-Soviet friendship association, public opinion in Thailand, especially Thai students, have expressed ...[program was cut off abruptly for the following cast]

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CSO: 4206/16

LAOS

# ACHIEVEMENTS IN 10 YEARS BY BOLIKHAMSAI PROVINCE CITED

BK081321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Feature: "Success in Past 10 years -- basis for advancement in years to come:]

[Text] Bolikhamsai Province is located in the northern part of the central region, which is the (?narrowest) part of our country. It is the southern gate of Vientiane capital and shares a 196 km common border with Thailand and a 160-km border with the SRV.

This province covers an area of 14,000 square km and has a population of over 120,000 comprising 41 ethnic tribes who are largely engaged in agricultural production. Agricultural and forestry work is one of the strong points of the province. The people in the province have constantly maintained a tradition of revolutionary struggle and hard work.

Under party leadership and relying on its own strength and special characteristics in carrying out the tasks of defending and building the country, over the past 10 years Bolikhamsai Province has scored outstanding achievements in various fields, thus creating a firm basis for advancement in the years to come.

With regard to the national defense and public security work, the province has paid close attention to consolidating and organizing the armed forces by setting up local guerrilla militia units in all villages. At the same time, the province has also strived to build political foundations by educating the people of all tribes to understand and know how to identify friends and foes and to understand the cunning subversive schemes and tactics of the enemies. To smash the cunning tricks of the enemies, the province has guided the people to simultaneously coordinate the three spheres of work -- political, military, and economic. Over the past 10 years, the national defense forces and public security forces in the province have grown stronger and more capable in defending the country and maintaining public security and order in our society.

In the economic field, the province has paid close attention to building and developing the economy in all respects in accordance with the LPRP's economic development policy so as to improve the living conditions of the people of all

tribes. As a result, satisfactory achievements have been scored in many fields. The area for crop cultivation has increased by 4,210 hectares. The rice production output in 1984 was over 47,000 metric tons -- a (ten-fold) increase compared to 1976. Production efficiency has increased from between 1.8 and 2.2 metric tons in 1983 to between 2.5 and 2.7 metric tons per hectare. On average, each person is able to produce between 280 and 390 kg of paddy per year. In 1984, the province managed to collect as agricultural tax and to purchase some 4,000 metric tons of paddy from the people. Livestock in the province totalled over 130,000 head, including nearly 50,000 cattle. In 1985, the province has set up 79 more agricultural cooperatives -- compared with 64 in 1984.

With regard to goods circulation and transportation, following the reorganization of economic transactions in the past 3 years, the efficiency of working this field has been improved. The trade network at the district and canton levels has been developed to operate 27 trading cooperatives and shops. The volume of trade increased from 13 million kip in 1983 to 20 million kip in 1985.

As for education, cultural, and public health work, Bolikhamsai Province has paid close attention to promoting and consolidating this work step by step. Especially outstanding is the work in the education and public health sector. There are now 269 schools throughout the country with 18,810 students and 952 teachers. Over (75,000) illiterate people in the province can now read and write. There are five hospitals in the province. They have engaged in carrying out the 3-clean campaign, treating patients, controlling epidemic diseases, and dispensing medicine. Especially in the 1st half of this year, they dispensed medicine worth more than 2.6 million kip.

In parallel with building the economy and promoting education, cultural, and public health work, the province has also paid close attention to consolidating the proletarian dictatorship system and to raising the political, organizational, and ideological standards of all cadres so as to allow them to fulfill the party's political tasks.

The achievements scored in the past 10 years have become a firm basis for enhancing the strength of the province for advancing in the years to come to successfully fulfill the two tasks of the party.

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CSO: 4206/17



LAOS

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHAMPASSAK PROVINCE REVIEWED

BK091009 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 3 Nov 85

["Feature": "Achievements in Various Fields of Champassak Province in Past 10 Years"]

[Text] The past 10 years' achievements in various fields of Champassak Province serve as a firm basis for advancing in subsequent years. Champassak is a province whose people of various tribes have maintained traditions of heroic and undaunted struggle and maintained a spirit of industriousness and perseverance in building and developing the country. This province, situated in the southernmost part of Laos, serves as the center of southern provinces. It has vast areas covering mountains, forests, and plains. It is considered as a granary. Situated in this province is the Bolovens plateau which is well known as a prosperous economic area of Laos. There are many attractive tourist spots in the province, such as the Selaban waterfall, Phontapheng, Lphi, Champassak mountainous temple, Paksong, and other places.

Over the past 10 years, under the party Central Committee's clear-sighted leadership and with the close guidance of the Provincial Party Committee and of the administrations at all levels, the people of various tribes, with their high determination, have scored basic achievements in many fields in the cause of defending the country and building socialism. In the national defense and public security field, this province has implemented the policy of vigorously turning cadres to the grass roots to firmly build political bases. It has educated and trained people to profoundly understand and grasp the party's line and policies while encouraging the national defense and public security maintenance movements of the entire people who have been helped to see enemy schemes and heighten vigilance to check all sabotage acts of the enemies. As a result, over the past years, the people throughout Champassak Province have securely defended the territorial integrity. Tranquility and social order have been effectively maintained in the province.

In the economic building and development field, based on its own specific, strong points and favorable conditions -- conditions for an all-around development of agriculture -- the province has concentrated efforts and abilities on the agricultural production, as a result of which new, development steps have been considerably achieved in the agricultural work. Regarding the cultivation, importance has been attached to the planting of rice

crop. Rice farming work has been effectively developed. In 1984, rice crops were planted on a total of 76,358 hectares with an average yield of 2.7 metric tons of paddy per hectare of 514 kg per person. Simultaneously, the planting of industrial crops, notably coffee, has also been vigorously promoted. The total area for coffee plantation in this province has been expanded to 14,548 hectares.

With regard to livestock breeding, the number of domestic animals has increased daily. As of now there are more than 175,000 buffalo and oxen, 75,785 pigs, and 708,000 heads of poultry. In the field of irrigation development, last year, two major construction projects were completed, namely the Houai Sat irrigation canal and the Nam Sai reservoir which can irrigate some 118 hectares of rice fields. Up to now, there are altogether four dams, one reservoir with water pumps, and five small-size irrigation canals, all of which can irrigate 1,018 hectares of cultivated areas and additional 814 hectares for dry-season rice farming.

With regard to the agricultural cooperative work, considerable achievements have also been scored in expanding and consolidating agricultural cooperatives. To date, a total of 645 agricultural cooperatives have been set up throughout the province, 29 of which are leading cooperatives, 194 outstanding cooperatives, and 188 considerably good cooperatives. There are altogether more than 200,000 cooperative members, more than 60,000 hectares of areas for cultivation, and more than 70,000 draft animals. The province has also scored satisfactory achievements and made great, development changes in the industrial, trade, transport, postal, educational, public health, and other fields of work in the past 10 years.

These achievements scored over the past 10 years serve as a firm basis for continued advance in the years to come. They have also proven that our party's line is correct and that the people of various tribes have maintained the patriotic spirit and spirit of cherishing the new system and maintained confidence in the party's leadership. Based on the specific, strong points as well as on the experience scored in the recent years, it is certain that Champassak Province will continue to march forward to further score new, still greater achievements in the coming years.

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CSO: 4206/16

LAOS

MEMOIR ON GDR ASSISTANCE, COOPERATION

BK120509 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 6, 8 Nov 85

[Two part article "Memoir: Lao-GDR Cooperation"]

[6 Nov 85]

[Text] After the nationwide completion of the national-democratic revolution, the LPDR was majestically established to advance along the socialist path. The GDR -- a country which always stands by our side -- has provided support and assistance to our country in all fields both during the period of the national liberation struggle in the past and the period of socialist transformation and construction at present. Such assistance and cooperation has been further enhanced in all respects, especially since the complete liberation of our country.

In recent years, the official friendship visits and meetings between the high-level Lao and GDR party-state delegations, especially those taking place after the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in 1982 as well as many other cooperation agreements, have served to further strengthen and deepen the fraternal cooperation between the two countries which live together in the big socialist family.

The GDR has rendered assistance to the Lao people in two categories which, in the past 10 years, have been implemented as follows: In the gratis aid category, 94 percent of the plans have been fulfilled; and in the loans category, 78.40 percent of the plans have been fulfilled. Of these, many of them are major projects dealing with the planting of tea and coffee trees in Paksong District, Champassak Province. With the implementation of these projects, the area for planting coffee trees and producing ready-made coffee will be expanded. The installation of several machines and the providing of specialists are under the responsibility of the GDR party and government. In addition, the GDR has also built and supplied equipment to 18 small repair work shops, supplied machines and publishing equipment to the National Printing House, and supplied educational materials to the Pakpasak vocational training school in Vientiane, the finance school at Tha Ngon, and the Dongdok forestry school. Moreover, the GDR has also given as aid to our people cargo trucks. Exchanges of goods have also been carried out between the two

countries with Laos supplying farm and forest products to the GDR and the GDR supplying tools for agricultural production to our country. Technical and

scientific cooperation has also been extensively developed. Each year, the GDR assists Laos in training many technicians, including advanced and intermediate-level researchers and professional workers. From 1975 to 1984, the GDR helped Laos train 1,364 Lao technicians. Of these, 7 were researchers, 39 trainees, 277 persons engaging in high level study, 107 persons engaging in intermediate level study, and 911 persons engaging in vocational training.

The two sides are considering the strengthening of mutual cooperation and assistance in many other fields.

[8 Nov 85]

[Text] The cooperation between the two countries has been further developed and enhanced for the immediate and long-range future, for example in carrying out forest exploitation, production of medicine from rots, exchanges of goods on a larger scale, and work in other fields. At present, the cooperation between the two countries has been continually consolidated. GDR experts are performing their internationalist duties to help the Lao revolution. They are working side by side with Lao technicians and workers throughout the country.

The satisfactory success of the mutual cooperation and assistance between the LPDR and the GDR clearly testifies to the growth and development in all aspects of the relations, cooperation, and assistance between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and lofty internationalism contained in the contents and spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and all the agreements signed between the two sides.

The implementation of these treaty and agreements has served to deepen the mutual understanding between the Lao and GDR peoples who live so far apart from each other, speak different languages, and have different cultural and traditional backgrounds. This phenomenon can be seen in various work projects jointly carried out by Lao workers and GDR experts to score brilliant achievements to welcome the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

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LAOS

DOCUMENT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

BK040454 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 28 Oct-1 Nov 85

[Five part article "Memoir": "10 Years of LPDR's Relations With Nonaligned and Developing Countries"]

[28 Oct 85]

[Text] Over the past 10 years, as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the LPDR has positively contributed to the work of the movement. It has regularly attended various meetings of the movement, including those held in Peru, Sri Lanka, Cuba, India, the United Nations, and Angola, ranging from meetings at the Coordinating Committee level to the summit meeting. As a result, the roles, status, and prestige of the LPDR have been raised in the international arena.

Regarding the LPDR'S relations with various nonaligned and developing countries, there are many levels and many different specific points. In Asia, we have maintained relations with many countries, in particular with countries in the ASEAN grouping, India, and Burma. The ASEAN grouping is composed of six countries, namely Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Brunei. It was set up in 1965 when it announced itself to be an economic cooperation grouping. Actually, its true nature is to oppose socialism in general and to oppose the Soviet influence in the Asian region in particular. It also directly opposes the Indochinese countries.

Regarding Thailand, there are difficulties and complexities in relations despite the fact that Thailand is a neighboring country. Over the past 10 years, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have carried out hostile activities against Laos, thus running counter to the aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand, violating international law, and trampling on the spirit and contents of the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint statements signed between governments of the two countries in 1979. Following the hostile acts, the world people have come to clearly understand the unjust policy of the Thai ruling circles toward Laos and have continuously denounced Thailand. Generally speaking, in the basic and actual practices, the Thai side is still seeking every possible way and means to oppose and obstruct the Lao revolution in all fields, including the political, economic, trade, and other fields.



In the problem of security along the Mekong River, over the past 10 years, the Thai side has conducted challenges and provocations and created difficulties under many forms. For example, it has unilaterally closed or opened the border, mobilized its Mekong operations Unit boats to encroach upon Lao sovereignty from north to south, intercepted and plundered Lao passenger boats, fired across the river into Lao territory thus damaging houses and causing losses on other property and crops of the Lao people, and used aircraft of various types to fly in violation of Lao airspace to carry out reconnaissance activities to threaten the LPDR. The Thai authorities have colluded with exiled Lao reactionaries and with Thai terrorists in plundering property, robbing buffaloes and oxen and killing their owners in various Lao villages along the banks of the river while the Mekong Operations Unit boats have been organized to receive Lao people fleeing across the river to the Thai bank. They have sometimes abducted Lao people who were earning their living or traveling by boats along the Mekong River and used them as hostages to demand a ransom.

[29 Oct 85]

[Text] With regard to the exchanges of goods and other trade relations, difficulties have prevailed because the Thai side always tries to take advantage of our country and to delay shipments of goods into Laos and transport of Lao goods to third countries. Moreover, the Thai side always tries in every way to delay and prevent the shipping of transit goods from other countries to Laos. Goods destined for Laos have been detained in Thai warehouses for lengthy periods while the Thai side collects daily storage fees. For example aid goods from the Soviet Union destined for Laos have been kept at Thai warehouses at the Khlong Toei port with warehouse fees so far totalling U.S. \$186,187.

In connection with other ASEAN countries, such as Indonesia and Malaysia and other countries in the region, firmly adhering to the foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation, our party and state have consolidated and preserved our good relations with every one of them so as to contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of genuine peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The countries of South Asia, including Nepal, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Bhutan, which are members of the Nonaligned Movement, also maintain normal relations with Laos.

Relations between Laos and Burma have gradually improved since 1975, thus benefiting peace in this region. Because Burma's political policy is neutral, relations between the two neighboring countries -- Laos and Burma -- have been consistently cordial. Compared with Burmese-Thai relations, we think that relations between Laos and Burma are much more cordial and normal. The two countries have sent state leaders and delegations at various levels to exchange visits with one another on the basis of mutual understanding. In addition, a number of delegations of the LPDR Ministry of Agriculture have visited Burma on study tour programs. Moreover, Burma has also given Laos a considerable quantity of material aid. For example, between 1979 and 1984,

Burma gave Laos 1,150 metric tons of polished rice, 100 metric tons of paddy, and a number of other aid materials.

Relations between Laos and India, both during the periods of the former Indian government and the new one, have been gradually consolidated and strengthened. India's stand toward the three Indochinese countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- is profoundly significant, especially its proclamation recognizing the PRK Government on 10 July 1980. That was the most correct and justified act of the Indian Government, thereby contributing to building peace in Southeast Asia and the world and a trend opposing imperialism and Beijing big-nation expansionism-hegemonism. In the past 10 years, India has actively maintained relations with Laos in the political, economic, and other fields. Mutual assistance and cooperation have been developed and enhanced with every passing day. India has given assistance in training specialized cadres for Laos as well as Lao students in advanced specialized subjects. It has also sent specialists in certain fields to work in our country.

[30 Oct 85]

[Text] In addition to carrying out activities which have resulted in enhancing understanding and gaining substantial and fruitful support and assistance from the Indian officials, the Lao Embassy to India has maintained many favorable conditions to effectively perform its diplomatic duties.

Laos' relations with Afghanistan have continued smoothly throughout. Leaders of the two countries have exchanged messages of greetings and thanks on the national days and other significant occasions. In the international forums, the two sides have always voiced support to and cooperation with each other. On the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the Afghanistan National Day, a Lao Government delegation led by Maichantan Sengmani, [minister attached to office of chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the LPRP Central Committee -- FBIS], attended the celebration. A delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan attended the Third LPRP Congress. In April 1983, Laos and Afghanistan agreed to establish diplomatic relations. On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Afghanistan National Day, a Lao delegation led by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the celebration ceremony.

Laos' relations with other countries, such as Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, have been maintained at a normal level and so limited to diplomatic affairs, including an exchange of national day greetings messages.

In Western Asia, generally speaking, the situation has been complicated due to the conflicts among the Arab countries, for example, the Iraq-Iran war and to the Israeli occupation of Palestine. In view of the imperialists' interference in the internal problems of the Arab world, progressive countries, such as Libya, Syria, South Yemen, Algeria, and Palestine itself, have gradually acknowledged the role of the Soviet Union and supported the Soviet contribution to the settlement of the problems.

Regarding the Lao-Iranian relations, there have been nothing much over the past 10 years, because the war with Iraq has caused a complicated situation

in Iran and a suspicion in the ranks of the Iranian Government and among the people. Between Laos and Iran, they have merely conveyed national day greetings messages to each other. However, Laos and Iran have never had any problem that might affect the relations between the two countries. With regard to Iraq, Laos has enjoyed support from Iraq both in the past period of struggle for national liberation and in the present period of socialist transformation and construction. Three months after the establishment of the LPDR, the Iraqi foreign minister paid a visit to Laos. The Iraqi Government also invited our Lao side to pay a visit to Iraq. Iraq has rendered an aid worth some \$3,000 and a number of clothing for children to the Patriotic Lao Women's Association. Generally speaking, the Lao-Iraqi relations have been smoothly maintained at a normal level.

As for the Lao-Egyptian relations, they are in an advancing position. In the 1975-80 period, there were no outstanding events in the relations. But, since 1982, the Egyptian Government has carried out significant activities in an effort to promote and expand good relations with Laos. Since then, delegations of the two countries have exchanged visits. The Egyptian side has also proposed for a strengthening of good relations and for trade and cultural cooperation with Laos. In 1985, the Egyptian Government has granted 10 scholarships in the agricultural education and training for Laos. So far, we have sent five students to take the scholarship in this field in Egypt. Five others will be sent in 1986. In addition, the Egyptian Government has proposed to grant funds for the Lao Government to send students to take studying courses on various branches in universities in Egypt. Generally speaking, Laos' relations with Egypt have been consolidated and enhanced step by step in accordance with the spirit of the governments of the two countries. The promotion and expansion of bilateral relations have been shown also in the political field. For example, in the Nonaligned Movement, despite of some political differences, Laos and Egypt have had some similarities. For example, both countries have supported the Palestinian people's struggle for the establishment of a Palestinian state on their homeland now occupied by Israel and gave [word indistinct] that the Israeli aggressors totally withdraw from all Zionist-occupied Arab territories. When Israel invaded Lebanon, Egypt, like other countries throughout the world, also denounced Israel.

[31 Oct 85]

[Text] During the past 10 years of the LPDR's relations with nonaligned and developing countries, it should be noted that Lao-Palestinian relations have also been further developed and enhanced. Laos has consistently rendered support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors. The PLO representative's office in Vientiane has been given diplomatic status as other foreign missions. Laos' relations with Syria are also developing. For example in 1981, two Syrian delegations visited our country to strengthen the relations between the two countries. Syria is one of the progressive countries resolutely opposing



imperialism, Zionism, and Beijing big-nation expansionism-hegemonism. It is also an important prop for the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The relations between Laos and Libya are also cordial. In 1979, Libya gave relief aid worth U.S. \$1,650,193.23. In 1985, Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign ministers of the LPDR, paid an official friendship visit to Libya.

The nonaligned countries of Africa, which are following a nonaligned and progressive political path, are generally poor and severely afflicted by natural calamities. They were colonized in the past and are not yet economically independent. Therefore, their relations with our country have encountered certain difficulties. Only Egypt and Libya have developed mutual assistance and cooperation with our country.

As for the Latin American region, in addition to maintaining good fraternal relations with Cuba, which is a socialist country and a former chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the LPDR has also maintained good relations with Nicaragua. Several high-level Nicaraguan party and state delegations have paid visits to Laos and our Lao delegations have also participated in numerous important events in that country.

Given current developments in the world, the Nonaligned Movement is growing stronger. The movement is composed of 105 member countries whose political policies are clear-cut and compatible with those of Laos and the socialist countries, that is to oppose imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and zionism and to fight for peace, international security, and independence.

Laos' attempt to establish contacts with certain members of the movement, whose policies are progressive or semi-progressive, is limited, especially with those countries in Africa and the Middle East. Based on the party and state policy of upholding the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and as a member of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office along with two other socialist countries -- Cuba and Vietnam, Laos has ardently contributed to defending the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, thereby cherishing and raising its own prestige and credibility in the international arena.

[1 Nov 85]

[Text] Viewing the LPDR's contributions to the Nonaligned Movement over the past 10 years, the activities of Lao delegations can be summed up as follows:

A Lao delegation attended a nonaligned ministerial-level conference in Lima from 25-30 August 1975.

A Lao delegation attended a nonaligned Coordinating Office conference in Algiers, Algeria, from 30 May to 2 June. [year unspecified]

A Lao delegation attended the fifth summit conference of the movement in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 16 to 19 August 1976.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office in New Delhi from 7 to 12 April 1977.

A Lao delegation attended a plenary conference of the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office in New York on 30 June 1977.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office in Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers in Belgrade from 25 to 30 August 1978.

A Lao delegation attended a plenary conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers in New York on 2 October 1978.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial-level plenary conference of the nonaligned Coordinating Office in Maputo from 26 January to 2 February 1979.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979.

A Lao delegation attended the Sixth Nonaligned Summit conference in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979.

A Lao delegation attended a plenary conference on international affairs by heads of the nonaligned delegations in New York from 4 to 6 October 1979.

A Lao delegation attended a plenary conference of the foreign ministers and heads of the delegations of the nonaligned countries in New York from 2 to 3 October 1980.

A Lao delegation attended a conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers in New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981.

A Lao delegation attended the ministerial-level plenary conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office on the Namibia problem in Algiers from 16 to 18 April 1981.

A Lao delegation attended the conference of the foreign ministers or heads of the delegations of the nonaligned countries in New York on 25 and 28 September 1981.

A Lao delegation attended a plenary conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office in Kuwait from 5 to 8 April 1982.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial-level conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office in Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial-level plenary conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office in Nicosia on the Palestinian problems from 15 to 17 July 1982.

A Lao delegation attended a conference of the foreign ministers or heads of the delegations of the nonaligned countries in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982.



A Lao delegation attended a conference of the nonaligned foreign ministers in New Delhi from 3 to 5 March 1983.

A Lao delegation attended the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983.

A Lao delegation attended a ministerial-level conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Office in New Delhi from 18 to 22 April 1985.

A Lao delegation attended a conference of the Nonaligned foreign ministers in Luanda from 2 to 7 September 1985.

In addition to these conferences, whenever a serious incident develops, thus threatening peace and stability of a member of the Nonaligned Movement, permanent representatives of the member countries in the nonaligned Movement to the United Nations in New York always convene an urgent meeting, such as over the Grenada Crisis, the Israeli aggression, the Palestinian problem, and the U.S. threat against Nicaragua. The permanent Lao UN representative always attends such meetings.

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LAOS

KHAMPHAI BOUPHA SPEECH MARKS UN DAY

BK041057 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Speech by Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign affairs minister and chairman of Lao National Committee for celebration of 40th UN founding anniversary, delivered at ceremony held at Lan Xang Hotel, Vientiane capital, on 23 October to celebrate occasion -- recorded]

[Text] Today, we held a rally to celebrate a year of historical significance of mankind, namely the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations. Today also marks the anniversary of the declaration of the UN Charter. First of all, on behalf of the Lao National Committee for the celebration of the 40th UN Founding Anniversary and the International Year of Peace -- 1986, I would like to express wholehearted salutations and greetings to all ladies, gentlemen, and distinguished guests attending the rally here today, the rally which contributes to broadening the profound significance of the year.

Forty years ago, the United Nations was founded following the great victory won by the various nations in the world in defeating fascism and militarism during World War II with the sacrifice in lives of some 20 million Soviet people and of more than 30 million other people of various countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America in addition to the great losses of material, spiritual, and cultural property of mankind. The noble objective and duty of the UN organization is to safeguard world peace and security.

Over the past 40 years, the world situation has changed rapidly and become complicated. This concrete situation of the human society has profoundly reflected and vigorously affected the United Nations. During the 40 years of its existence, the United Nations has carried out activities under many forms to make its contributions. Various academic organizations of the United Nations have scored glorious achievements in boosting the cooperation among various nations in the economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and social fields, thereby creating favorable conditions for various developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to overcome step by step poverty and backwardness and improve daily the living conditions of the people. But, due to the stubborn attitude of certain imperialist countries in opposition to the trend of the era, significant resolutions have failed to be respected

or implemented. As a result, progress in achieving peace and developing national liberation movements as well as a new international economic order

and the relations in the international community have been limited; distinguished guests, comrades, and friends: Over the past 40 years, the people of various countries have maintained considerably durable peace. This is a very great and precious gain enjoyed by the various nations. It is a gain which has resulted from the heroic, indomitable, and resolute struggle of progressive people throughout the world. It is pointed out through the world situation that no matter whatever the situation is -- relaxed or tense -- and that no matter whether the capitalist economy has been restored or deteriorated, the imperialists have never ceased to implement their policy of escalating the arms race, creating tension, and preparing to wage war against the Soviet Union, various socialist countries, and world revolutionary movements. The especially dangerous thing is that in recent years, they have installed medium-range nuclear-powered missiles in Western Europe. At the same time, they have escalated the implementation of their Star Wars program, thus causing the people of various countries to face the danger of an unprecedentedly ferocious world war. As everyone knows, with the level of scientific and technical development of today a new cold war can exterminate lives in the world in a very cruel manner.

To cover up their criminal schemes and acts, they have continuously carried out deceitful and slanderous propaganda on the so-called danger from communism and from the Soviet Union, on the strategic superiority of the Soviet Union, and so forth. The struggles of the world's people against the arms race and the danger of war and demanding arms reduction and the safeguarding of world peace have been expanded daily even more vigorously, widely, and profoundly in all continents, thus compelling the United Nations to approve significant resolutions having a positive trend. By passing those resolutions, the United Nations has clearly acknowledged the causes of the present tense situation in the world and profoundly recognized the tasks and responsibilities of various nations struggling for the safeguarding of world peace and security.

The Lao people, like progressive people in the world, wholeheartedly hail and fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, of various socialist countries, and other countries, in particular the initiative of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as stated on 29 July 1985 on the unilateral suspension of the nuclear testing by the Soviet Union.

The LPDR Government welcomes the summit meeting or meetings and talks at various levels between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Soviet Union and the PRC as well as other meetings and creative initiatives of all other countries which are aimed at contributing to easing the tense situation in the world, putting an end to an arms race, and restricting or eliminating the danger of a new world war. The possibility of safeguarding world peace and security has increased daily. However, it is still necessary for us to always heighten vigilance. The struggle against the danger of war for the maintenance of world peace and security is still considered a top priority and important task for governments and peoples of various countries throughout the world.

Thanks to the bright beacon and the vigorous encouragement from the great October Revolution of Russia, the people throughout the world have achieved victory in the struggle against the fascists and militarists. The victory has created a favorable condition for the struggle movements of various nations against old and new colonialism to be developed and expanded vigorously as never before. This situation led to a significant event which occurred at an early stage of the '60s, namely the UN approval of the resolution restoring the independence to various colonial countries and nations.

It has been 25 years since the resolution has shown the very elegant victory of the common struggle. It was the victory achieved through the sacrifice in lives and blood of the people of the various countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including the people of Laos and other Indochinese countries. The imperialists have fiercely opposed that resolution and movements of struggle for national liberation in the world. But, the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have continuously risen up and fought strenuously. They have continued to enhance their strength -- the strength which served as the decisive factor for the realization of the said UN resolution.

The number of UN member countries in 1959 was 86. Since 1960, 76 more countries [as heard -- FBIS], most of which were countries which had just been freed from the colonialist yoke, have been accepted as UN members. This has vitally proved the strength of the national liberation movements as well as the glorious achievements of the movements. It has shown the inevitable collapse of old and new colonialism.

Over the past 40 years, the imperialists have carried out acts of intervention and aggression against various nations all over the world. At present, they have continued to collude with various international reactionaries in opposing the Palestinian people and people of other Arab countries as well as the people of Namibia, South Africa, Nicaragua, Cuba, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and many other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. However, it is certain that they will not be able to obstruct the trend toward development of human society.

At present, the United Nations has 159 member countries. It has served as the broadest and most important arena of the community of various nations. In this arena, votes of various independent countries together with various socialist countries have become majority votes which have promoted and expanded their strength daily searching for solutions to various problems in the livelihood of the international community.

Another very important problem in international relations in the past decades has been the problem of a new economic order. This problem has attracted profound interest and concern from the peoples of various countries, in particular developing countries, who have persistently struggled with great efforts for its realization. These have vigorously reflected and affected the United Nations. This was why in the past 10 years, the United Nations endorsed resolutions on declarations and acting programs aimed at establishing a new international economic order. It also adopted charters on the economic benefits and obligations of all countries. Nevertheless, until now, various



countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have continued to experience suffering as a result of the imperialists continued plundering of the natural resources of those countries. Various developing countries continue to face with economic difficulties which become even more furious daily. They have also been seriously threatened by starvation. They have been in the position of not being able to pay their long-standing and mounting foreign debts.

In view of the serious consequences arising from the economic crisis put on the heads of various developing countries by developed capitalist countries as well as by the western side, it is necessary to do away with the old, unequal economic relations and to replace them with a new, correct, and equitable international economic order. This is the requirement and it serves as the just interests of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples who have been struggling for it.

Our Lao people fully support the said just struggle. We have done and will do our best to contribute to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Distinguished guests, comrades, and friends: In the past 10 years, the LPDR, as member of the United Nations, has striven in safeguarding, promoting, and expanding the glorious fruits achieved in the persistent struggle to defend and build the country while positively stepping up international activities for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. The LPDR, together with the international community, has concentrated all its strength and abilities on making a worthy contribution to an achievement of the noble goals of the United Nations and to realizing the UN Charter in the livelihood of human society.

Following domination by colonialism for over half a century and the war of aggression of various imperialist powers over the past 30 years, our Lao country has faced consequences arising from the destructive acts of the enemies. The national economy has also been very backward and underdeveloped. Our Lao people have maintained no other earnest aspiration than to build the country and to earn a living on the path of peace, independence, and freedom as selected by ourselves.

Over the past 10 years, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have colluded with the imperialists and reactionaries to carry out acts of general sabotage in opposition to our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. They have obstructed our Lao people's national construction work. They have implemented schemes to force our Lao people to surrender and in hopes of annexing Laos and other Indochinese countries. Our Lao people have had to exert increased effort to overcome various difficulties and trials with the militant solidarity, the special relations and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries together with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as the sympathy and support from various friendly countries, near and far. In recent years, various UN organizations have also greatly contributed to the daily development of culture, improvement of living conditions, and the strengthening of the national construction work of our Lao people. They have



also assisted our Lao people to normalize their livelihood. Various UN organizations, such as FAO, [words indistinct -- FBIS], UNICEF, (?IMF), and

UNHCR, whose representative offices are located in Vientiane and whose representatives are attending the ceremony here today, together with other organizations of the United Nations, have contributed to helping the LPDR minimize difficulties and creating favorable conditions for our Lao people. Our Lao Government and people highly appreciate and would like to express sincere gratitude to the various UN organizations for the fine actions. We hope to receive ever greater support and assistance in the next stage.  
[applause]

Distinguished guests, comrades, and friends: The LPDR is situated in the center of the Indochinese peninsula and Southeast Asia. Peace and stability of our country are closely related to those of other countries in this region. Over the past 40 years, the imperialists repeatedly waged aggressive wars in this region. All were the most protracted and fiercest wars in the world. Following the great victories achieved by the peoples of the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, the situation in Southeast Asia has changed. Two groups of countries have been formed in the region, namely the Indochinese and the ASEAN groups, to coexist in the region. But, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have proven themselves to be enemies of the three countries -- Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. They have used the Cambodian issue to rally ASEAN and instigate them to confront the Indochinese countries; thus, peace and stability in this region have been seriously affected.

Over the past 10 years, the three Indochinese people have victoriously safeguarded their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. They have joyously built their countries and have scored many great achievements. Simultaneously, they have tirelessly struggled to turn Southeast Asia into a base of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers in August 1985 issued a joint communique clearly showing the correct stand and well-intentioned attitude of the three countries to resolve various problems of Southeast Asia and the Cambodian problem through talks on the basis of mutual respect and understanding without outside interference. The three Indochinese countries have reiterated their principled stand and consistent, well-intentioned attitude to restore the fine, friendly, and neighboring relations with China and Thailand for the benefits of each country and in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The Lao proposal for Lao-Thai talks at the government level for a settlement of various problems in the relations between the two countries in order to normalize and improve Lao-Thai relations has resulted from our correct policy and creative intentions. In the past as well as in the present and future our persistent efforts have been and will be aimed at making a concrete contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. He will persist in contributing to translating into reality the lofty goals of the United Nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the world.

Thank you, distinguished guests, comrades, and friends. [applause]

LAOS

## REGIONAL, MILITIA-GUERRILLA FORCES DISCUSSED

BK111548 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Editorial: "Pay Attention to Consolidating Regional Armed Forces and Militia Guerrillas To Strengthen Them in All Respects"]

[Text] In the new stage of the revolution in our country, a Southeast Asian outpost of the socialist camp, our party has clearly adopted two strategic tasks, namely to defend and build a socialist country. To defend the country securely and to ensure its security and tranquility, we must maintain all-around strength in the national defense and public security forces to be able to safeguard our people's revolutionary gains and to create favorable conditions for the people to build and develop the country for future prosperity. Our party's direction in national defense and public security work at this stage remains in line with the strategy of a people's war -- there must be all-around strong regular and regional forces and militia guerrillas who are always prepared to fight well and who maintain a plan for effectively safeguarding the people's tranquility.

When our people were carrying out the national salvation war against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, our armed forces of the three types effectively coordinated to fight competently. Moreover, the armed forces of each type maintained their own specific roles and capabilities in fighting the enemies and safeguarding the local people's tranquility. Through the close coordination, the three armed forces have become strong and maintained significant roles and responsibilities in contributing to the overall victory in completely liberating the country. In this new revolutionary stage, we should further expand, consolidate, and strengthen the armed forces of the three types. In so doing, we must regularly pay attention to building and consolidating the regular and regional armed forces and the militia guerrillas to achieve new qualities -- organizational strength, political firmness, and a high level of combat strategy.

Particularly, in the present practical conditions and situation, it is even more necessary for us to pay attention to building and consolidating the regional armed forces vigorously because such forces are in all localities, including the plains along the Mekong River, the mountainous areas of the north, and remote areas. Regional forces are considered close to the people and have confronted enemy aggressors and the counterrevolutionaries' sabotage

and subversive activities. The past 10 years have proven even more clearly that enemies from outside and remnant counterrevolutionaries in the country have occasionally created disturbances to sabotage the people's tranquility or have carried out activities resulting in losses of life or property for our people in areas or localities lacking a regional armed forces organization or where regional armed forces were stationed but failed to maintain a solid organizational system or to formulate an effective plan for carrying out patrols. On the contrary, the outside enemies and counterrevolutionaries did not dare create disturbances in areas with strong regional armed forces although such areas were remote, far from regular troops. As a result, tranquility was satisfactorily maintained, and the local people of various tribes freely earned a living, resulting in rapid development in construction work.

In consolidating regional armed forces' strength, it is necessary first and foremost to consolidate organizational work even more firmly, paying attention to repeatedly and systematically organizing combat training; maintaining a high sense of combat readiness, a good standard of living, and a firm political ideology; strictly respecting the people's right to collective mastery; and knowing how to live together and associate with the people and lead them to defend their native villages and boost production. If these tasks are performed successfully or the armed forces are closely related to the people, our strength will be invincible and no enemy will be able to defeat us.

Along with this, we must pay additional attention to setting up and strengthening guerrillas units in each canton and village. In organizing and consolidating the regional, armed forces and militia guerrillas, quality must be emphasized. It is most inappropriate to pay attention only to quantity. We have learned from experience that a small unit with an effective organizational system and good regulations and discipline, clearly knowing how to distinguish friends from foes and maintaining a high spirit of sacrifice for the nation and people, can certainly defeat an enemy. We must learn this precious lesson profoundly and promptly put it into actual practice. Should our armed forces maintain a solid organizational system, an effective combat strategy and a firm political ideology; correctly distinguish friends from foes; maintain a high spirit of sacrifice; and always remain prepared to suppress in a timely manner enemies who infiltrate into the country to sabotage tranquility, our people will unreservedly labor to build a prosperous country and continually march forward along the new path -- the one that conforms to the aspirations of the Lao people of various tribes.

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CSO: 4206/16

LAOS

## REGIONAL ARMED FORCES' ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

BKO61457 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Feature by (K. Khounousai): "The Growth and Development of the Local Military Work in the Past 10 Years"]

[Text] In the past 10 years, our entire party, people, and army have concentrated on implementing the two strategic tasks, namely building socialism and defending the young, socialist country make it prosperous step by step. To fulfill these two strategic tasks, various units or regiments, offices, and organizations attached to the regional armed forces throughout the country have heroically performed their noble duties. The regional armed forces of various areas throughout the country have implemented instructions and plans to carry out patrol activities, suppress the last nests of bandits, and continue to wipe out those creating disturbances in their areas of responsibility. Outstanding examples of this are the regional armed forces of Oudomsai, Savannakhet, Xieng Khouang, Houa Phan, and Champassak Provinces, which have scored heroic deeds in suppressing and wiping out bandits and smashing all evil schemes of the reactionaries who hope to sabotage and destroy our people's new system.

The actual figures showing the achievements of the regional armed forces throughout the country are as follows: They carried out patrol activities on 63,210 occasions, including 24,690 in coordination with regular armed forces, and attacked bandits or spies on 1,782 occasions during which 21,252 enemy agents were put out of action -- 3,451 were killed, 7,885 captured, 5,849 forced to surrender, and 4,067 others wounded -- a total of 3,431 guns of various types were seized. Through the achievements in carrying out activities to fulfill the tasks, it is noted that the most vigorous activities were carried out by the regional armed forces in Luang Namtha and Oudomsai Provinces and in some districts of Sayaboury, Khammouane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Champassak, Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Phong Saly, Houa Phan, and other provinces. Districts where outstanding activities were carried out were Phonthong and Bakiang Districts in Champassak Province, Khong Sadeone and Nakhonpheng Districts in Saravane Province, Champhon and Songkhon Districts in Savannakhet Province, Nong Bok and Mahasai Districts in Khammouane Province, Pek District in Xieng Khouang Province, Santai District in Houa Phan Province, Hom and Sanakham Districts in Vientiane Province Nasaithong District in Vientiane Municipality, Hongsa and Paklai Districts in Sayaboury Province,



Nale and Viangphoukha Districts in Luang Namtha Province, Beng and Houn Districts in Oudomsai Province, Khousa and Mai Districts in Phong Saly Province, and Oudomsai and Pakseng Districts in Luang Prabang Province. In addition, cantons with outstanding achievements in the national defense and public security work were selected. Those cantons were Nonkhoun in Phonthong District, Champassak Province; Songmeuang in Nong Bok District, Khammouane Province; Sanet and Houai Leuk in Kenthao District, Sayaboury Province; Phonsai in Pakxan District, Bolikhamxai Province; Boksouk in Viangphoukha District, Luang Namtha Province; Muang Houn in Muong Houn District, Oudomsai Province; and Muangkhi and Pakthang in Sanakham District, Vientiane Province.

In addition to developing military training work and strengthening combat strategy and tactics, the various units or regiments of the regional armed forces throughout the country have taken the lead in building the people's collective economy in each locality. For example, they have used nature to serve society. It is noteworthy that they have encouraged and persuaded the people to switch from the private and scattered mode of production to the collective way of production. The regional armed forces as well as the militia-guerrilla and self-defense forces throughout the country have also served as strong forces in consolidating and building the people's foundations in each locality or province. As a result, tranquility has been maintained in production bases. Sabotage and subversive schemes and acts of the enemies have been smashed. We can say that the regional armed forces of each area, district, or province throughout the country have served as trustworthy forces of our people's administrations.

When our entire party, people, and army are joining in emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR, the various regional armed forces in all areas have heightened vigilance and been prepared to implement instructions of higher levels to crush in a timely manner all acts of the enemies who hope to slander and sabotage the new system. This is to score achievements to contribute to making this year's national day to be profoundly significant.

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CSO: 4206/16



LAOS

## AID FOR COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION REVIEWED

BK091346 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 4 Nov 85

["Memoir": International Assistance and Cooperation in the Transportation, Communications, and Postal Fields"]

[Text] Based on the special characteristic of the communications, transportation, and postal work in our country, which is currently in the period of transition from small, private, and scattered production to large-scale socialist production, we must improve the communications and transportation work by making use of all potential available in the country, by paying attention to transforming and building the economic sector, and by striving to win international assistance from, for example, fraternal socialist countries.

Over the past 10 years, the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Post Office has energetically implemented various resolutions adopted by party congresses defining communications work as a spearhead branch for boosting economic development, improving living conditions, and serving national defense, the political work, and culture. For this reason, the development of land and waterways transportation and communications networks has become the first priority task in the national economic development plan. Another important thing is that communications and transportation are being developed in an easterly direction, toward a socialist country.

Over the past 10 years, the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Post Office has made great contributions to building the national economy. These contributions are reflected by the success of the construction of various routes for transportation purposes and for international connections. Various countries have provided effective assistance in [word indistinct].

Thanks to the party's policy of self-reliance and of building strength by itself while winning international experience and assistance, we have positively gained assistance and cooperation from various foreign countries, particularly from the SRV, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, international organizations, and friendly countries. We have received cooperation in training our cadres and workers, thus contributing to important successes of the communications, transportation and postal work.

International assistance and cooperation with foreign countries, particularly with the SRV, have been enlarged in breadth and depth. Mutual cooperation

and assistance have been undertaken in many forms and through many methods to ensure mutual benefit. This form of cooperation has been effective in the past 10 years.

International cooperation and assistance in the communications, transportation, and postal fields have been given by many countries. For example, the SRV helped Laos build 448 kilometers of asphalted roads, 44 bridges with a total length of 1,738 meters, 255 meters of temporary oil pipelines, and six iron boats, transport 444,700 tons of goods, and build other projects. The Soviet Union has provided all equipment and machinery for the construction of Route 9, fuel, and transportation vehicles and has assisted in building major bridges on Route 13, such as the Nam Kading, (Nam Neun), and Sebanghiang bridges, auto repair shops, and a satellite ground station. In addition, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Hungary have assisted in building the Sechamphon and Sesamsoi bridges respectively, while the CSSR has built the (Sesounkang) and Sethamuak bridges. Some capitalist countries and international organizations have also provided unconditional assistance worth a considerable sum of money.

In addition to giving assistance in building various projects, fraternal countries have assisted in training specialized cadres by granting scholarships to Lao students to receive training, long and short, in foreign countries. These students include 96 high-level students, 88 intermediate-level students, and 12 workers. In the immediate and distant future, our country will expand relations with various fraternal socialist countries in many forms and through many methods on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, we will continue to learn from friendly countries and various international organizations on the basis of respect for the LPDR's independence and sovereignty and without any conditions.

During the past 10 years, the assistance and cooperation given by the various socialist and friendly countries and international organizations in the communications, transportation, and postal fields have been effective and successful, thus contributing to the construction of our socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4206/17

LAOS

# LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE PRODUCTION IN PAST 10 YEARS VIEWED

BK071456 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Feature: "Agricultural Production in Luang Prabang Province in Past 10 Years"]

[Text] During the 10-year period of national defense and socialist construction, agricultural production in Luang Prabang Province has made new progress because the party committee and the administrative committees in the province have paid close attention to guiding and leading the people of all tribes to apply new technical and scientific methods to production procedures. As a result, during the past 10 years the economic and social foundations in the province have gradually been developed in a sound manner.

According to overall statistics, by late 1984 there were 92,319 hectares of land used for agricultural production, including 8,145 hectares for rice farming, 10,480 hectares for growing starchy crops, 120 hectares for growing other crops, and 639 hectares for growing dry season rice. Compared with 1976, the total acreage for growing dry season rice increased by 95 percent and its average production output increased from 93 kg per hectare to 2.7. [As heard] in 1984, the province produced 66,579 metric tons of dry season rice -- an increase of 25,889 metric tons compared to 1977. The overall production of bumper and dry season rice crops in 1984 was 91,184 metric tons -- an increase of 49,807 metric tons. The total production output of lowland rice fields was 22,475 metric tons -- compared with an output of 8,310 metric tons in 1977.

The total area for growing substitute and industrial crops was 11,163 hectares -- an increase of 6,428 hectares compared to 1977. The total production output of these crops was 10,888 metric tons -- an increase of 4,647 metric tons compared with 1977.

With regard to livestock raising, each year the number of domestic animals raised by the people of all tribes in this province has gradually increased because the people have come to understand and correctly apply new scientific and technical skills in livestock raising. By 1984, the province had 12,189 cows -- an increase of 6,934 compared to [word indistinct] 34,000 buffaloes --

an increase of 7,465 compared to 1976; [word indistinct] pigs -- an increase of 22,030 compared to 1976, over 389,400 fowls -- an increase of 81,300 compared to 1976; and 5,657 horses -- an increase of 3,029 from 1976.

Thanks to the improvement in agricultural production efficiency in recent years, from 1980 to date Luang Prabang Province has managed to become basically self-sufficient and self-reliant. In particular, they have become self-sufficient in rice production. On average, each person is entitled to receive 360 kg of paddy for consumption per year, excluding starchy food.

Further enhancing the province's strong posture and capabilities to increase agricultural production with a view to improving the living conditions of the laboring people with regard to their food supply and for export, the province has outlined the direction, tasks, and targets for the economic and social development between 1986 and 1990 as follows:

In the agricultural production sector from 1986 to 1990, the province has defined the two new tasks -- 1. To produce adequate food supply for consumption and for keeping; and 2. To produce goods for export so as to improve the living conditions of all cadres and people in the province.

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CSO/: 4206/16

LAOS

'MEMOIR' ON CONSTRUCTION WORK; SRV, USSR AID

BK060458 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 4 Nov 85

["Memoir": "Achievements of Construction Ministry with International Cooperation and Assistance" -- date not given]

[Text] The Ministry of Construction was established in 1982. Prior to this it was only a branch of service in charge of housing construction -- a part of the national economy -- and gradually advanced to become a ministry, thanks to the attention it received from our party which realized the importance of this branch in the period of building a new society as well as its role in building material and technical bases for advancing toward socialism, in strengthening the economic, national defense, and public security work, and in improving the people's living conditions.

Over the past 10 years after the establishment of the LPDR, particularly since 1982, the Ministry of Construction has made great contributions to the construction of the national economy with the cooperation of many countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal socialist countries. Fine successes have been achieved in this regard.

Over the past 10 years of our national construction, the SRV has assisted and cooperated with the LPDR Ministry of Construction in successfully building a [word indistinct] factory. The Lao Ministry of Construction and its SRV counterpart are currently exchanging construction goods.

The Soviet Union has always attentively assisted our Construction Ministry in, for example, building housing projects and other production enterprises. It has assisted in building a basic vocational school which is capable of training 200 students a year, a cement production center, a fabricated cement production center with the production capacity of 5,830 cubic meters per year, the 3,800 square meter Thongpong handicraft factory, the [words indistinct] factory, an auto repair shop capable of repairing 150 vehicles a year, housing quarters for foreign experts, a factory for assembling electric appliances, and brick factories in Khammouane and Vientiane.

In addition, nonrefundable loans have been granted by friendly countries and international organizations. These loans have contributed to completing many important projects in Laos. Apart from receiving the assistance in term of



material and loans, the Ministry of Construction has sent 246 cadres to receive training abroad, including 56 high-level and 189 intermediate-level cadres.

Under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, the assistance and cooperation with the various fraternal countries has proceeded on the basis of lofty proletarian internationalism and the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

From its actual experience and precious lessons drawn in the past years in winning the cooperation and assistance of the fraternal and friendly countries, particularly from such fraternal countries as Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the ministry has mapped out detailed plans for the years to come to promote and improve the assistance and cooperation with the fraternal countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and clear-sighted proletarian internationalism and on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Meanwhile, the ministry has continued to win unconditional assistance from various friendly and other countries having different political systems on the basis of equality and respect for each other's sovereignty and interests.

Under the correct leadership and guidance of the LPRP, and with the high determination of our cadres, state employees, and skilled workers, who have accumulated some experience in the past years, it is firmly believed that the Ministry of Construction and other ministries will be able to fulfill their heavy but honorable and glorious tasks in order to win new, greater achievements, thus positively contributing to the overall revolutionary cause of socialist transformation and construction in Laos.

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CSO: 4206/16

LAOS

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF VIENTIANE'S MAHOSOT HOSPITAL REPORTED

BK081325 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Feature: "10 Years of Providing Treatment to the People by Mahosot Hospital"]

[Text] Pursuing the line of providing medical treatment as a primary task and controlling diseases as a secondary task, in recent years the Mahosot hospital, which is located in Vientiane municipality and is under the supervision and direction of the public health ministry, has become a center for providing medical treatment to and diagnosing diseases for cadres, state employees, workers, and laboring people. At the same time, the hospital has also become an institute for training medical students and practicing physicians. Simultaneously studying and carrying out practical work, the hospital medical staff and cadres have grown stronger in the political, ideological, and professional fields. At present, a large number of the hospital's medical staff members have participated in the activities of many mass organizations by playing a significantly responsible role toward the masses and patients. At present, the hospital is staffed with a total of 566 medical and service cadres, 77 advanced medical cadres -- compared with 16 before the liberation of the country, and 126 intermediate-level medical cadres -- compared with 73 in 1975, and 226 primary [word indistinct] cadres. The number of beds has increased from 350 in 1975 to 50 in 1985.

As for the achievements scored in the past 10 years, the hospital medical staff have provided diagnoses to 1,220,670 outpatients, admitted 118,190 in-patients for treatment -- an average of 11,819 per year, carried out operations on 38,884 persons -- 2,934 of them major operations and 5,416 medium ones, provided internal diagnoses to 119,889 patients, performed 28,726 child deliveries -- an average of 3,273 per year [figures as heard], given vaccine to 87,851 children -- an equivalent to 1.3 percent of the total number of children throughout the country, provided diagnoses to 22,165 women, provided eye treatment to 51,832 patients and nasal and throat treatment to 72,082 patients, conducted pulmonary check-ups for 33,753 persons and maternal check-ups for 119,889 pregnant women, performed acupuncture on 60,303 patients, and provided medical treatment with herbal medicine to 861 patients.

Dr Phokham Pasitthidet said: Aside from the achievements we have scored, we cannot avoid certain shortcomings which must be rectified. For example, the

organization of diagnoses remains inefficient; the setting up an emergency system within the responsibility of the hospital remains ineffective; the behavior of a number of medical cadres dealing with out-patients remains impolite; and the service to patients outside the hospital remains slow.

At present, the medical personnel of the Mahosot hospital are energetically competing with one another to become revolutionary physicians for the people to welcome the 10th anniversary of the 2 December National Day.

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CSO: 4206/17

LAOS

#### BRIEFS

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS-- [Text] A delegation of the LPA General Political Department led by Major General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the LPA General Political Department, returned to Vientiane with glorious success on the afternoon of 8 November after attending a 1-week conference of the general political departments of the three Indochinese countries in Hanoi. On hand to welcome the delegation at Wattai airport were Comrade Brigadier General Ai Soulinhaseng, deputy chief of the LPA General Staff Department; Comrade Colonel Thonglai Kommasit, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Defense Ministry; Comrade Colonel Bounnak Latsabantho, representative of the army general political department and the head of the special mobilization department; and many departmental chiefs of the ministry. Also present were Comrade Colonel Nguyen Dinh Tran, SRV military attache to Laos; and Comrade San Than, PRK military attache to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Nov 85 BK]

LAO DELEGATION IN HANOI--A delegation of the LPA General Political Department led by Comrade Major General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the General Political Department, has traveled to Hanoi to pay a visit to the SRV at the VPA General Political Department's invitation. The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the VPA General Political Department. On 3 November, the Lao military delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense. The guest and the host had a conversation in an atmosphere of profound friendship. Comrade Van Tien Dung expressed confidence in and hailed the great victories recorded by the fraternal Lao Army and people in the cause of building and defending the country under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. He wished that the special solidarity, special militant cooperation, and all-around cooperation between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Laos will be ever lasting. He wished the delegation success in its friendly visit to Vietnam. Also present at the meeting was Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh, deputy chief of the VPA General Political Department. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 6 Nov 85 BK]

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CSO: 4206/16



MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

**NEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDER**--New Armed Forces Commander Tan Sri Ghazali Che Mat received the documents of appointment from his majesty the king at Iskandarish Palace, Johor Baharu, during a brief ceremony. The queen and the Johor State heir were also present at the ceremony. Outgoing Armed Forces Commander General Mohamed Ghazali Seth, Infantry Commander General Hashim Ali, Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Datuk Mohamed Ngah Said, Navy Commander Vice Admiral Datuk Mohamed Zain Salleh, and other high-ranking military personnel also witnessed the ceremony. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 29 Oct 85 BK]

**NAVAL BASE INAUGURATED**--The sultan of Pahang inaugurated a base of the 1st Naval Region Command in Tanjong Gelang, near Kuantan, on 28 October. Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, Navy Commander Vice Admiral Datuk Mohamed Zain Salleh said that the base will enable the Royal Malaysian Navy to monitor more closely maritime activities in the South China Sea, including checking the entry of refugees and controlling the country's exclusive economic zones. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 28 Oct 85 BK]

**ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS REPATRIATED**--The government has so far deported and repatriated some 17,000 illegal immigrants. Deputy Home Affairs Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said that they had entered the country for socioeconomic reasons from Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Burma, and India. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 28 Oct 85 BK]

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CSO: 4213/17

NEW CALEDONIA

SIX INJURED IN KANAK AMBUSH

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 21 Oct 85 p 7

[Text]

**NOUMEA:** Six Melanesians have been hurt, two seriously, in fighting between pro-independence groups on an outer island in New Caledonia.

The five men and one woman, two of whom had severe bullet wounds in the chest, were flown to Noumea by French authorities from Lifou island in the Loyalty Group.

Police said they believed the Melanesian Kanaks were ambushed by rival groups belonging to the pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS).

The incident followed clashes last week between rival ethnic groups on the main is-

land at Saint Louis, 15 km from Noumea.

Calm was restored yesterday after three days of violence between Kanaks and Wallis Islanders, Polynesian immigrants from the French territory of Wallis and Futuna.

Kanak-dominated parties won control of three of the territory's four regions in elections last month, prompting the FLNKS to step up its demand for total independence from France.

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CSO: 4200/185

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE LIKELY IN DECEMBER

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] **A major reshuffle of departmental heads and chiefs of overseas missions is likely in December.**

It is understood the expected departure of Foreign Affairs and Trade Secretary, Mr Poulus Matane, will set the ball rolling for the changes.

Mr Matane is reported to be considering to end his prominent public service career when his current term as Foreign Affairs and Trade Secretary expires in December.

Government officials said yesterday major changes include heads for the Prime Minister's, National Planning and Finance departments, the governor of the Bank of PNG and the PNG Banking Corporation managing director's posts.

A number of changes are also being planned for heads of provincial departments.

The Prime Minister, Mr Somare, is expected to announce the reshuffle in December.

Tentative arrangements are that the chairman of the Public Services Commission, Mr Paul Songo, will replace Mr Andrew Yaulieb as head of the PM's department.

Mr Yaulieb is among a few being considered to replace Mr Matane.

Primary Industry Secretary, Mr Brown Bai, is to replace Mr John Noel as head of the National Planning Office, while Mr Noel is tipped to become the PNG representative at the Asian Development Bank.

Mr Noel's replacement, Mr Natara, is being considered for the post of Finance Secretary, while the current head, Mr Noreo Beangke, will move to the PNOBC as managing director.

Former Finance Secretary and PNOBC managing director, Mr Mekere Morauta, will take over from Sir Henry ToRobert as governor of the Bank of PNG, while Sir Henry will replace Mr Renagi Lohia as PNG Ambassador to the United Nations in New York.

Provincial heads being considered are Gulf Secretary Mr Donald Sigamata, to be administrator to the suspended Fly River Provincial Government instead of Mr Benson Gegeyo.

Mr Gegeyo is understood to be considering entering politics.

East Sepik provincial Secretary, Mr Paul Bengo is tipped to head the Provincial Affairs Department.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SNAP ELECTION LIKELY NEXT YEAR

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Wally Hiambohn: "Pangu Party Gets Ready"]

[Text] **The Government is seriously planning for a snap general election next year.**

And it could be as early as March, Government officials said this week.

The next general elections are scheduled to be held in 1987.

Pangu Party's national and provincial officials have held a series of meetings lately to plan the elections, the official said.

The party's deputy leader and Primary Industry Minister, Mr Namallu, is reported to have told party officials at a recent meeting that the Government would move in the Budget session of Parliament next month to go to the polls early.

It is also understood Cabinet has made a special allocation in the 1986 Budget for the elections.

Government ministers and party officials are said to be concerned over serious allegations of corruption made about the Government by the Opposition lately.

Rumors are also rife that the Opposition is considering moving another vote of no-confidence in the Government — a move which would most certainly hasten the Government to move to dissolve Parliament after passing the Budget.

An Opposition official said yesterday they strongly believed the Government would rush the Budget but would not get the support of most members if it tried to push the election issue.

A Government MP, Mr Anthony Anugu, unsuccessfully moved in August to dissolve Parliament but it is understood he has given further notice for a similar motion next month.

The Prime Minister, Mr Somare, recently supported the idea of calling early elections.

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CSO: 4200/184



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOMARE WARNS OPM REBELS

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "Rebels Won't Be Tolerated, Chief Warns"]

[Text]

The Prime Minister, Mr Somare, has reiterated the Government's strong opposition to Papua New Guinea soil being used by OPM rebels to wage anti-Indonesian activities.

Mr Somare said PNG was tolerant with Irian Jayan border crossers and refugees, but not OPM elements.

"My patience has run out," Mr Somare said in the Bahamas, where he is attending the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

"If the OPM operates from PNG soil they will face the consequences.

"If they want to carry on a guerrilla war with Indonesia they must do so on their own soil — not Papua New Guinea's."

He said the problems at the PNG-Indonesia border were internal issues for the two countries to deal with.

And Mr Somare said he would not raise the refugee problem or any matters concerning PNG's border relations at the CHOGM level.

Mr Somare said he supported economic and trade embargoes against South Africa because he opposed apartheid policies of that country.

He said PNG had never considered diplomatic, sporting and trade links at all with South Africa in the past.

PNG would not consider such links while that cruel and inhuman apartheid policy remained in force in South Africa, he said.

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CSO: 4200/184

PHILIPPINES

JUSTICE MINISTER'S SPEECH ON PRESS FREEDOM, LIMITS

Iloilo City THE VISAYAN TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 85 pp 1, 11

[Speech by Estelito Mendoza, Philippines Minister of Justice, delivered before the Publishers Association of the Philippines, Inc, on its 10th Anniversary, at the Silahis International Hotel on 31 October 1984: "Limitation on Freedom of Press"]

[Text] By the language of the constitution, freedom of the press is guaranteed against abridgement by any law in absolute terms, Sec. 9, Art. IV, provides that "No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for redress or grievances." Notably, justices Black and Douglas of the US Supreme Court have indicated that when the constitution speaks on no law being passed abridging the freedom of the press, it means just that. However, it is now fairly well settled that freedom of the press has its limitations. Laws have been enacted which have the effect of limiting the freedom of the press. We have the laws on libel and

obscene publications. They constitute a direct limitation on the freedom of the press. For the publication itself of defamatory imputation against a person or one that is obscene is prohibited and penalized. Apart from these, where the press is utilized to attain objectives prescribed by the state amounting to subversion or sedition or other similar offense, freedom of the press may not be invoked as defense. Thus, we have laws which, although abridging or limiting freedom of press, have survived even the application of the "clear and present danger" rule. What perhaps is the reason for this?

There are rights protected by our constitution which are clearly individual rights. Take the right

to life, liberty or property or the right of the accused to be presumed innocent. They pertain to, and are exercised by, the individual.

But freedom of the press is something else. It pertains to the press individually and in general. Indeed, as a right to be free and as it is exercised by an individual, it is no more than an aspect of liberty. But it is more than that. It is a preferred right that it is vital to the survival and vitality of a democratic society. Its justification and the amplitude of its scope then lie in its value to society and not merely as an incident to the liberty that inheres to the individual. As the same time, this provides basis for its limitation.

Let me clarify. Freedom of the press is broad and encompassing. It is thus regarded because of its value to society. And that value lies not in the correctness or wisdom of what is published but in the freedom to print and publish which sets in motion the free, full and healthy development of ideas and opinions in society. Thus, in order that a publication may enjoy the mantle of protection of the freedom of the press, it is not

necessary that it contribute positively to the values of society; however, it loses that protection if it subverts or destroys those values.

There are some other aspects of freedom of the press which impress upon those who exercise it a higher degree of responsibility and perhaps justify some constraints in its exercise, namely: (A) referring particularly to newspapers, the people generally regarded as true what appear there as facts; and (B) while freedom of the press finds its justification in its value to society, it is in real sense not exercised by the people who really have limited access to it but only by the publishers, the editors, the reporters, etc.

People will read the newspaper which they believe report the news truthfully. There would, of course, be other reasons. But generally news appearing in newspapers are regarded as facts. False or inaccurate reports therefore deceive and mislead and do not serve the societal value of freedom of the press. Not only that. They can induce antagonism, foment hysteria, bring about erroneous opinions, thereby creating not Homes "market place

of ideas" but a market place of deception, in fact, and this perhaps presents an even greater danger, some regard even opinion columns as wellsprings of gospel truth. Adlai Stevenson once remarked that "an editor is one who separates the wheat from the chaff and prints the chaff." The trouble is that many readers will take the chaff for the wheat simply because that is what they see in print. Indeed, there is something in the printed letter that gives it authority and authenticity. The paradox is that through it, society would have the benefit of information and ideas so that it may prudently form wise and correct judgments. which leads me to the other point, that while freedom of the press belongs not just to the press but to society or to community, the people in general do not exercise the right and in fact do not have access to the press. They can not control the press they are not supposed to; they can not have their point of view published .. there is not enough space, the freedom is theirs. Indeed, they must suffer for its foolish exercise or imprudent use.

The responsibility of the press is there-

fore great. It can make or unmake a nation, it can make or unmake a man. That was perhaps why the face of occasional irresponsibility of the press, a question was once asked, "can democracy survive the mass media?" This is perhaps why on one occasion, William J. Lederer was quoted to have said: I predict a difficult future for the United States of America. A great nation can not survive for long on shifty and slippery foundation of self deception and misinformation.

And Clarence Darrow; our independent American press, with its untrammelled freedom to twist and misrepresent the news, is one of the barriers in the way of the American people achieving their freedom.

We probably should also recall a popular TV series "The Little House on the Praire." The episode dealt with the impact of the press on the lives of the people it is meant to serve. The setting was a small community in America where life was sweet and simple after making allowance, of course, for the foibles and oddities of its people until Murdock, the carpthagger, came and established his newspaper. The paper



became a thriving business, exploiting the appetite for gossips and inciting animosities.

The paper became a scandal sheet, and the part of the principal character, Charles Engels, was to make a dramatic expose of the paper during a church congregation. In no time the people realized that the paper had threatened their sense of community. They stopped buying it. And Murdock was forced to leave town.

The theme of your convention is "a decade of challenge and commitments." Because this decade is crucial for our country, I suggest that the challenge and commitment of the press be the essence of freedom itself to discover the truth and print it. (Remarks delivered by minister Estelito Mendoza before the Publishers Association of the Philippines, Inc. on its 10th anniversary foundation at the Silahis International Hotel on October 31, 1984.

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CSO: 4200/180

PHILIPPINES

ILOILO COLUMNIST SAYS FAITH IN GOVERNMENT 'MUST BE EARNED'

Iloilo City THE VISAYAN TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 85 p 7

[Commentary by Atty Earnest. J. Dayot in the "Objectively Yours," column:  
"Faith In The Government"]

[Text]

Somebody said:  
"What holds up a government is the faith of the people. The moment that faith is lost, the government will collapse. With no faith, none can expect popular support. Without popular support, no government on earth can survive."

This philosophy of government, if translated into ordinary situations for the common man: it means, the simple faith in the laws of the land being followed in observance, rather than in breach or defiance. It means, the protection of the life and property of a citizen in his house and the readiness of the police or military to defend or protect him in the streets and places where he happens to be. It means, that the court of the land extends to him and others the mantle of justice, against the mighty and powerful who could corrupt and

buy political and judicial favors. It means, that the patrimony of the nation and the bountiful natural resources are not ravaged and raped flagrantly, making this country poorer and destitute like a beggar. It means, that the future of this country "the pearl of the Orient Seas," is not mortgaged to the foreign power and its cohorts, the banking institutions and with the dominance of multinationals making the Filipinos second class citizens in their country. (We are not against foreign capital nor foreign interest in business, industry or agriculture, but there should be the balance and distribution of power in favor of the Filipinos and this could be done when our government enunciates by intent and spirit: the Filipino First Policy). It means ultimately, that the grafters who made their fortunes illegally,

whether directly or indirectly at the expense of the people, shall be brought before the bar of justice and be made to suffer the consequence.

Furthermore, the sanctity of the ballots must be manifested in clean and honest elections, but this could never be done when a party in power considers the machinery of the government, its personal property and it could be utilized and harnessed for political victory, disregarding the principle that the government represents the whole nation and it is being owned by the people who pay their taxes and who contribute one way or the other for its maintenance and operations. It is only when the people have lost their

trust and confidence with their government, that its foundations and stability become in great peril.

Above all since our government is anchored in a written Constitution, let us pay reverence and respect for it, our exercise of vigilance to preserve and defend the Constitution will require the total dedication of all citizens who must keep vigil by night and toil in the day in the pursuit of their deliverance and salvation. Thus the faith of our people in the Constitution and government must be earned by hard work and discipline and necessarily through vigilance which is the price of freedom and liberty in the land of the brave and free.

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PHILIPPINES

PROCEEDINGS OF DAVAO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Makati MR. & MS. in English 4-10 Oct 85 pp 6,7

[Article by Sylvia L. Mayuga: "To Tell the World"]

[Text] It began with intensive exposure trips into communities of the poorest of the poor -- slum dwellers, plantation workers, tribal Filipinos, fisherman, peasants -- going to to wide-ranging dialogues with church workers, organized women and professionals in ten provinces and one major city of Mindanao.

Powerful first-person testimonies of savage state-sponsored military repression tucked into their hearts and diaries, 146 participants from 26 countries and five continents then proceeded to the formal opening of the Conference for International Solidarity with the Philippine Struggle in Davao City last week.

From the high energy levels of sectoral and regional workshops as well as plenary sessions, it seemed as though each participant was burning with resolve: not only to tell the world of what they had themselves seen and heard but also to arrive at concrete steps towards aiding the destruction of the roots of our country's neo-colonial misery.

None of the non-Filipino conference participants had any trouble accepting the formulation of the "U.S.-Marcos Dictatorship" as the aptest description of these roots. Many of them even threw in their own national experiences of the imperialism exercised by the U.S. and its Western allies the world over as the roots of their own suffering.

From socialist Tanzania to struggling Zimbabwe, tiny New Caledonia, war-torn Ireland, racially troubled India, overtly prosperous Malaysia and Singapore, U.S.-allied Japan, Australia and New Zealand and several Western European countries, the delegates were one in roundly condemning the global domination of developed capitalists, high tech societies which maintain affluence at the expense of the Third World poor.

Five main observations from their exposure trips were encoded into a conference statement:



1. Basic social services for human existence are lacking. 2. Widespread militarization is supported by the Philippine government. 3. The incursion of transnational corporations has illegally deprived peasants, fishermen, tribal Filipinos and the Moro peoples of their lands and fishing waters. 4. There exists a culture of distorted values and subservience to foreign interests. 5. The institutional Church supports the present power structure.

With these no-nonsense conclusions burning in their chests, the next step for the participants was inevitable: marching down the streets of Davao City with the Sept. 21st rallyists, carrying the pennants of their individual countries behind the conference streamer. To the tune of "Glory, Glory Hallelujah", they sang, "Solidarity Forever! Filipinos Will Be Free!"

After the rally, as the assemblage dispersed early this week for home or further exposure trips into other areas of Mindanao and Luzon, many of them were heard softly humming "Bayan Ko" with as much feeling as any oppressed, exploited and struggling Filipino.

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CSO: 4200/178

PHILIPPINES

RIGHTS GROUP CLAIMS BOMBING, STRAFING IN ANTI-NPA CAMPAIGN

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Oct 85 pp 1,3

[Text]

**MANILA (AFP) —** Philippine warplanes bombed and strafed civilian villages in the northern Philippines as the government mounted a major offensive against communist insurgents, a human rights group said here Thursday.

A Northern Luzon Human Rights Organization fact-finding mission's report distributed at the National Press Club claimed to have documented at least 17 air force bombings in Cagayan Valley and Kalinga-Apayao provinces since March.

The report also said that there had been more than 30 alleged incidents of machinegun strafings by government forces to flush out communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas hiding in the two provinces.

Organization spokesman Jeremy Regino told a forum that the military operations had been carried out against civilian villages, forcing hundreds of villagers to flee.

He alleged that the troops had resorted to economic blockades, harassment, abuse and atrocities in villages suspected to be infested with rebels.

But Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Reynaldo San Gabriel denied that the armed forces had used warplanes or harassed civilians in their counter-insurgency operations.

The NPA, the guerrilla wing of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, has grown in strength dramatically in the Northern Philippines.

From a rag-tag band in 1969, the NPA has reportedly grown into a

regular force operating in 63 of the country's 73 provinces.

Meanwhile, human rights and church groups have called on President Marcos to stop alleged training of private armies and investigate a rash of military abuses in the Ilocos Region.

They said that some 3,000 private armies were undergoing counter-insurgency training in Pagudpud town, Ilocos Norte, located 400 kilometers (240 miles) north of Manila.

However, San Gabriel said he doubted whether there was such training or whether government troops were involved.

Ilocos opposition leader Bobby Dulay said one of the trainees had drowned in a river after jumping from a helicopter in full combat gear.

Human rights lawyer Abraham Sarmiento also alleged that soldiers and militiamen had become private armies of "political warlords" in the region.

"Arbitrary arrests and detention and even summary executions of innocent civilians are getting to be common tales from our people these days," he added.

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CSO: 4200/178

PHILIPPINES

BAQUIO OPPOSITION, LABOR UNITE IN MARCH, PEOPLE'S COURT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYACANG MALAYA SUNDAY in English 13 Oct 85 pp 10, 11

[Article by James V. Jazmines: "A People's Court Also Blooms in the North"]

[Text]

**I**T was the first unified long march in Baguio and perhaps in Northern Luzon, they say, with the elements of both the traditional opposition and the so-called parliament of the streets participating.

Starting from the St. Vincent Parish grounds that September 22, the morning after the simultaneous rallies of "Thanksgiving" day, some 700-odd marchers under the banner of the Baguio-Benguet People's Coalition (BBPC) wound their way through some eight kilometers of the Summer Capital's hilly and populous districts. Through much of Baguio city's back streets and depressed areas that tourists seldom see walked the workers, minorities, students, religious and opposition leaders in both the city and Benguet province.

BBPC sources say that the students had wanted the activity held on Friday, September 20; but the workers who wanted it on a Sunday, won out in the end, and half the estimated number of marchers seemed to have come from the mining districts. "It was really an activity of labor," MP Honorato Aquino, opposition from Baguio, would later say.

Finally, the rush down Session road - passing that route was banned in the permit given, but the weather was unpredictable and MP Aquino gave the signal - and on to the program at Malcolm Square.

As BBPC organizing committee chair-

man, Aquino, gave a short introduction on the People's Court that was to take place, describing it as an endeavor of "a truly unified opposition". Then, one by one came the "witnesses", or the speakers from the various sectors and opposition parties, with Jun Espejo, President of the Baro a Timpuyog Daguiti Mangmangged ti Benguet (BTMB Nafu), next taking the stage (actually, the hood of a leased jeepney).

While former chairperson of the League of Filipino Students Sonia Soto emceed, UNIDO Northern Luzon leader Pablito Sanidad made a surprise appearance preempting the "verdict" by saying: "We find the Marcos government guilty, guilty, guilty of crimes perpetrated against the people!"

Other speakers were Col. Francisco Paras of the Liberal Party, lawyer Noel Villanueva of the Nacionalista Party, Laida Perez of the Women Militants of Baguio (WOMB), and spokesmen from the Cordillera People's Alliance for the Defense of the Ancestral Domain (CPA), ORNUS (the organization of the urban poor) and the market vendors' association. After a cultural presentation by two children and a teacher who acted as a priest (shrieking "Handa ba kayong mag-alay ng ulo" while holding high a bloody head), the verdict

was pronounced by BAYAN NL Chairman lawyer Art Galace. With the audience, which by now swelled to over a thousand, as jury, the verdict was inevitable.

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MP AQUINO, known popularly in Baguio as MP "Honor", does not regard himself as a politician even now. A former governor of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines for Northern Luzon, the La Union-born but Baguio-raised assemblyman gave up his seat in the IBP board of governors to run in the elections.

"I was very active in the IBP, where it was prohibited to have any political color," MP Aquino told Malaya.

Identifying what was happening as "a new direction in the politics of Baguio," the MP could not say if the unity achieved in the Northern Capital could be duplicated elsewhere in the region. "You're talking about Northern Luzon, the so-called solid north. Although the unification effort is quite widespread, Baguio city is a special case because of the burgeoning student population and it is an urban center, where the people are relatively more informed so this is a different case. I must admit that there is some resistance to movements like this elsewhere in Northern Luzon."

"I think the politics in Baguio is taking a new direction because this is the first time a unification effort like this is being attempted," he added. "The conventional oppositionists who refuse to join us might find themselves isolated because of the broad front that we're now forming."

The BBPC, he said, was formed after the joint activity last August 21 this year, with the organizing committee working quietly and preparing for a congress on the last week of October "that will bring together the sectors that will be willing to join the coalition." He explained further that "the coalition is meant as a continuing organization for the politicization of all elements of society, so it will not stop at the local elections nor yet at the national elections, especially since most of the people here are less interested in the election than in the advancement of their respective aspirations."

MP Aquino suspects the KBL candidate for the mayoralty in the local election to be Philippine Tourism Authority head Bernardo Vergara.

Does he expect pre-election harassment and violence? The MP agrees, adding that "the KBL is bent on patching up the 'crack' in the solid north."

.....

INDEED, the harassment may have started very early. An open letter "to the military" from former UP student council vice-chairman and concurrent BAYAN-NL Secretary-general Jeremy Regino circulated during the rally, recounted how he noticed he was being tailed by the military in Baguio, in Urdaneta, Pangasinan and in Dagupan City.

Regino said that on the night of Friday the 13th in September, policemen came to see the owner of the house where he was staying and said, "*Huwag ho kayong mabibigla kung i-said namin ang bahay niyo dahil diyan ho nakatira ang mga lider ng demonstrasyon. Diyan ho nila ginagawa ang mga papeles at diyan ho nakatira si Jeremy Regino.*"

A BBPC statement also observed the deployment of additional troopers in the form of the 130th and 131st PC companies and the Mansion House detachment, and that as part of Operation "Blue Lizard", private houses are being raided "often without warrants."

.....

A COMMON issue that may be a source of unity in all Northern Luzon is the Regionalization of the Cordilleras. The very first decree of President Marcos, PD No. 1, "dismembered the Cordillera region in 1972," with Benguet, Mountain Province joining Region I while Kalinga-

Apayao and Ifugao were annexed to Region II.

MP Aquino filed Parliamentary Bill No. 433 right after the opening of the Batasan last year "to constitute and establish the Cordillera region." This three paragraph, one-page bill has been consolidated with a subsequent bill (PB 1324) filed by KBL assemblyman for Ifugao, Jesus Zotino Paredes, Jr., in order to make the move bi-partisan.

The Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA) and The Task Force on Regionalization has supported the regionalization move, but 'sees the regionalization move as a step in a long journey.' A position paper of the CPA demanded the following rights to define regionalization, and not just the creation of a Regional Development Council: the right to ancestral domain (... all unjust laws which violate this right should be repealed), to the wealth of the land (... Further exploitation of such resources would require democratic consultations with, and approval by, our people), to economic prosperity, to cultural integrity and cultural advancement, and to political integrity and to free pursuit of our political goals).

The CPA sought to develop a "progressive Cordillera culture and a unified Kalgorotan consciousness (in the vernacular: *Kalgorotan, apkaykaysal*)

In the Second Cordillera People's Congress in Bontoc last June 1985, the CPA defined further the distinction of the Autonomous Region from the proposed legislation:

"All ethno-linguistic groups in the Cordillera shall have representation in all regional structures which administers over them ... The central organs of the Cordillera regional autonomous government shall consist of a Regional Assembly and such other organs as will be determined later ...


"A regional legislative assembly shall be established as the law making body of the autonomous region ... A Regional Charter shall be drafted, defining the relations of the Cordillera autonomous region with the national government and defining democratic representation of the Cordillera people in all regional autonomous organs ...

"The Cordillera autonomous region shall have the right to set up its own judicial system which shall implement the laws of the autonomous region."

MP Aquino's bill has now been passed on to the Batasan Committee on Appropriations and Re-organization, since such a move entails adjustment of the budget, and stayed there.

"The question is, will President Marcos risk redividing the solid north in lieu of the coming election?" MP Aquino added.

The MP has also filed as a companion measure to PB 433, a bill for the codification of the customs and traditions of the Cordillera peoples "and it is now pending before the Committee on Cultural Communities."

Meanwhile, according to WOMB organizer Sonia Soto, the popular struggle that now animates Baguio enters a new stage with the holding of the BAYAN-Metro Baguio Congress today, October 13 and the BNPC Convention on October 27. 



PHILIPPINES

NEGROS KBL BOSS IMPLICATED IN ESCALANTE MASSACRE

Profile of 'Absolute Monarch'

Makati MR. & MS. in English 4-10 Oct 85 pp 21, 22

[Article by Ernest Sanchez: "Who is Armando Gustilo?"]

[Text] A former congressman closely identified with the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan is being incriminated by witnesses in the Escalante massacre in Negros Occidental.

This former congressman is Armando Gustilo, 63. But who is he and why are they saying all those awful things about him? Say Negros and people say Roberto S. Benedicto or Alfredo Montelibano. Not Gustilo. He's described by those who know their Negros politics as a "backroom boy". "But make no mistake about it, he's the absolute monarch. There's only one voice here, the voice of Gustilo," says a parish priest who refused to be named for fear of repercussions from Gustilo and his men. A Negros political type observes that Montelibano may be the governor but he's only governor of the Second and Third Districts."

Gustilo is the First District and vice versa. He owns a television station and a radio station called DYAG (AG means Armando Gustilo) and reportedly commands two companies of CHDF. No local official can be elected nor appointed without his consent. It is bruited about by his men that he knows everything that ever happens in his fiefdom, even the rise and fall of his people's breathing. A priest from Bacolod who says he grew up claims that no one can move here without his knowing". In last year's May 14 elections, Gustilo is credited with having won the First District for the KBL, thus overturning a predicted Opposition victory. By a slim margin, three KBL candidates made it to the Batasan as against the Opposition's one-Wilson Gamboa.

For being a good party man, he's had his rewards.

Gustilo is the executive committee chairman of the Philippine Sugar Commission (PHILSUCOM). He assumed office after the issuance of Presidential Decree 1971 which called for the rationalization of the sugar industry. He's charged with cleaning out PHILSUCOM transactions to pave the way for the newly-created Philippine Sugar Marketing Corp. (PHILSUMA).

A known Marcos close associate, Gustilo is at odds with Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez over policies to be undertaken for the rehabilitation of the sugar industry. Ongpin and Fernandez, both board members of the newly-created PHILSUMA, did not see eye to eye with Gustilo on numerous methods to be employed in the course of various government-sponsored reforms.

It was revealed that this squabble between the technocrats and the cronies may have fueled in some way the weakening posture of Gustilo, known as the Number One man of Sugar King Benedicto. His hold on the sugar industry plunged to an all-time low two days before the Escalante massacre.

Gustilo is the president of the National Federation of Sugar Planters, becoming president without opposition in 1969 with the firm backing of Benedicto.

He is purported to have been the main backer of the infamous Blackshirts, a para-military group formed in the late '60s. The Blackshirts were tagged as the perpetrators of many atrocities in the province.

Gustilo's political life started when he was elected in November, 1963 for the province's First District. He swept right into the seat vacated by his father, Vincente Gustilo, in a special election. He was reelected twice and served office from 1965 to 1973. He first joined the Nacionalista Party and later transferred to the Marcos KBL.

Also in 1963 he figured in a political scuffle with Liberal Party Senators Sergio Osmena and Genaro Magsaysay. Osmena and Magsaysay had exposed the harassment and indignities that they suffered during a Liberal Party motorcade that passed through Cadiz and Gustilo's peace officers. Gustilo denied the two senators' charges against him and his men.

The former congressman entered public service in 1954 as a secretary of the provincial board. He became a provincial board member in 1955 and was the acting provincial governor in 1958.

Gustilo was born in Barrio Fabrica, Cadiz, Negros Occidental on March 12, 1922. His parents were the late Congressman Vincente Gustilo and Luisa Cuaycong. The former congressman is married to Consuelo L. Gustilo and they have two children.

He went to the Ateneo de Manila for his elementary, secondard and pre-law education. Gustilo finished his law course at the University of Santo Tomas. He took his masters in law at Yale University. The former congressman taught law and political science at the Centro Escolar University, Lyceum of the Philippines and the University of Negros Occidental.

In 1946 Gustilo, Romeo Guanzone and three others were convicted for the mauling of Jaba Araneta. The then Governor Rafael Lacson threatened to make them sweep the streets of Bacolod. The five alleged maulers were brought to

Muntinlupa where they served their sentence for six months. They begged Araneta for forgiveness. When Araneta forgave them, they were released from Muntinlupa.

Gustilo is said to be undergoing dialysis. He's had a kidney transplant.

#### Gustilo's Radio Statement

Makati MR. & MS. in English 4-10 Oct 85 p 22

[Armando Gustilo's statement on the Escalante massacre aired over "his Radio Station" DYAG several times a day and during the night since Sept. 27: "'The issue is not whether people were killed or not-but between democracy & communism'"]

[Text] "I didn't go to Escalante on that day. My car went there to bring media men and an A.V. crew to cover the Welgang Bayan in Escalante. That's the truth."

"If anything happened in Escalante, this is the only thing I can say I pity those who were hurt and killed. I sympathize with the victims' families. But if you ask me what I will reply to the incident, this is the only thing I can say. If the military said the truth that they acted in self-defence, then I believe what the military did was truly in self-defence and in accordance with the authority of the government to keep peace and order.

"To my way of thinking, the issue is not whether people were killed or not--the issue is between anarchy and order. Do you want anarchy or do you want order? Do you want democracy or do you want communism?

"These are the principal issues to be answered. In the case of the Escalante incident, if you allowed anarchy to prevail, then there is no sense of having mayors, any Pc soldiers at all.

"If you want the maintenance of peace and order, then those in authority must keep peace and order in accordance with the law. They say that must be tempered with maximum tolerance. But what is maximum tolerance? Will it go to the extent of having those who defend the law to be killed? Or are they also entitled to the right of self-defence--that is really the question.

"So when you talk of anarchy versus order, if we really want to maintain order, then we must enforce the law. To my understanding, the soldiers were just maintaining the law, when they wanted to clear the road."

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CSO: 4200/178

PHILIPPINES

TRIBAL VILLAGE RAZED IN COTABATO LAND DISPUTE

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Edwin Mercurio: "Did mayor's brother lead T'boli village raid?"]

[Text]

T'BOLI, South Cotabato - Terror gripped Tuesday the hinterland village of Lacomon here as armed men in civilian clothes accompanied by the brother of Philippine Cultural Communities president and T'Boli Mayor Mai Tuan razed 7 houses and bulldozed 9 others.

Tribal residents believed the incident was another ploy staged by a large cattle ranch here to eject them from their ancestral territory.

The incident rendered homeless 30 tribal Filipinos living in the vicinity of Anna Farms, claimed by Chinese businessman Antonio Nocom as part of his 5,000-hectare property.

Many other residents, mostly women and children, were still unaccounted for Friday after they fled in panic into the safety of nearby forests.

Three tribal leaders interviewed by the Marbel Diocese's Tribal Filipino Commission disclosed that the 16 houses of the Mindanao Lumads were burned and demolished at 2 p.m. Tuesday by armed men allegedly led by Flady Tuan, Mayor Tuan's brother.

The former, they said, rode on the bulldozer demolishing the houses with a .45 cal. pistol tucked in his waist.

Four other armed men, brandishing assault rifles and six others carrying Garand rifles, took turns in destroying and burning their houses.

They positively identified Tuan's companions as a certain Mardonio, Doring Darlison, s/o Lacomon's barangay captain, one Eladio alias "Wang" and the others as military troopers.

The action of Tuan surprised the T'Bolis since earlier, he volunteered at the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities (OMACC) in General Santos City to patch up differences between his fellow T'bolls and Nocom's Anna Farms.

Among those whose houses were burned are Bahai Tingkan, Man Shung, Bay Banga, Sory Kaba, Saba Pang, Turing Ikan and Turing Tala.

Others whose houses were demolished by heavy equipment were identified as Syntyaga Canong, Sog Pan, Lu Pan, Daki Kalan, Manding Pan Gung, Manung Bung, Imbang Tin Pan, Lun Un and Mandung Dinyal.

The villagers were part of the 500 T'bolls who staged a demonstration and strike at the premises of the Sarallah municipal court last July.

The protest action came on the heels of the issuance of warrants of arrest by Municipal Judge Arturo Fornala on some 174 T'bolls who actively opposed the ejection of their people from their ancestral territory now occupied by Nocom's Anna Farms.

The Lumad scored a tactical victory last July when 17 of their tribal leaders were released from detention after some 500 T'boll men, women and children surrendered to the municipal authorities asking to be placed in jail.

The authorities refused their request.

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CSO: 4200/178

of US\$666.2 million (P14:31) in 1983 in the five zones. Design-1 to complement and never to supplant Baguio City's ambience, according to EPZA, it has room for 25 companies. The National Power Corporation (NPC) delivers power to the zone's two substations. The zone has a reservoir with a capacity of one million gallons. Convenient access is provided by Kennon Road, Naguilian Road, and the Marcos Highway. In 1982, the BCEPZ provided 1,556 jobs to Baguio residents. When fully occupied, 10,000-15,000 vacancies could be filled according to a zone official.

The TNC tenants at the BCEPZ are not all entirely of the First World kind. Arax Asia Philippines Corp., for instance, makes novelty toys and greeting cards. The American-owned Caffco International Limited manufactures artificial flowers and foliage while the Italian-British firm Adriste (Phils.), Inc. produces high-fashion leather gloves. Others make soft sculptured toys, Christmas decor, infant accessories and embroidered linens. G. S. Philippines, though, which is a joint venture between the Philippine American Life Insurance Co. and Granga Enterprises Ltd. of Hongkong, boasts of using "an entirely new process in the manufacture of high-fashion garments."

High-tech or Nacida-tech, none of the BCEPZ products is sold locally. The Philippine Council for Industry and Energy Research and Development (PCIERD), however, is proposing that zone-produced semi-conductors be made available locally if only to support the country's drive to assemble its own computers.

More overt criticisms have been thrown at the electronics industry. IBON Databank, for instance, debunks the myth that the Philippines can speak of one, the "industry" being fully geared to the export market, dependent on imports, and a glamorized cottage industry.

There is no argument as to the BCEPZ's being pollutant-free simply because the electronics firms, especially, require no more

than solving jigsaw puzzles posed by the parts of, say, TI calculators or the brass ball valves produced by the French-Filipino-owned Legris Manufacturing Corp. Coos an EPZA annual report: "Inside Texas Instruments (Phils.), Incorporated's 10,000 square meter plant that manufactures various educational products, one sees no dust or grime. The building is almost completely aseptic except for the warmth of pleasant faces busy at work on various assembly duties." Succeeding reports did not mention the layoff of 342 casual employees in November last year and the reduction, in the same month, of the number of working days of 1,450 permanent workers from six to five. Every month since April this year, management has forced workers to go on leave, only to lift the order in July when European clients demanded for some 14,000 units of integrated circuits. Three shifts keep the factory humming to meet the order.

Never on Sunday, though, does TI ship from the Philippines to the high-tech world its semi-conductor integrated circuits, calculators, and electronic educational products. This Philippine subsidiary of Texas Instruments (incorporated in the state of Delaware), the world's largest electronics firm (total sales in 1984: US\$4.58 billion), conducts business from Monday to Saturday. The six-day take is worth nearly one million dollars.

Just like the other 11 TNCs in the BCEPZ, TI scurried to a city nestling on a mountaintop where a "year-round spring-time weather is ideal for firms requiring cool temperature and humidity control" and where wages are low, BCEPZ having the highest rate of productivity with a wage-output ratio of 0.3 per cent. It set shop in a country where net operating losses incurred in the first 10 years of operation can be deducted from the income tax payable in later years and where its host gets only 13 cents for every dollar worth of exports. Land lease rent is cheap. TI, for instance, pays only one-thousand dollars a month. New zone manager Renato Agustin credits TI for making the BCEPZ the top earner among three zones in 1984 with US\$117.03 million, followed by BLPZ (US\$68.06 million) and MLPZ (US\$52.7 million). TI holds the distinction of being the biggest exporter not only in the BCEPZ but in all of the export processing zones as well.



PHILIPPINES

RANGERS REWARDED FOR NPA CAMP RAID

Iloilo City THE VISAYAN TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 85 p 9

[Article: "Army Rangers Raid NPA Camp"]

[Text]

Libas, Banga, Aklan - - An operating unit of Army Rangers belonging to Bravo Company of the 47th Infantry Battalion based here seized recently a camp of the New People's Army (NPA) at the outskirts of Barangay Maria Cristina in Madalag, Aklan.

The Army troopers led by Capt. Lacsasa Macauiyag recovered at the rebel camp one original 12 gauge Squibman shotgun Model 30, one 12 gauge home made shotgun, assorted ammunitions, subversive documents, combat packs, and the dead body of one identified as Raymund Alvarez, 17, student and native of Bitadon Norte, Culasi, Antique.

Alvarez was identified through his residence certificates which was found in his body.

Alvarez was reportedly a member of the 20 man group of rebels headed by Daniel Batoy alias "Ka Bebot/Mokong" which operates in the Madalag Libacao Malinao area in Aklan.

Macauiyag's group was on a routine patrol when it spotted a suspicious looking person fetching water. They watched him closely until they came upon a heavily camouflaged and well entrenched

camp composed of two hutments strategically located between hills.

Macauiyag's group split into an assault unit and a reserve unit, then crawled towards a vantage point. After a few seconds of waiting, the suspicious person left the camp carrying a firearm.

The army troopers opened fire into the hutments where the surprised rebels were able to fire back but scampered away later.

The soldiers surmised they have wounded several of the enemy as evidenced by bloodstains along the enemy's escape route.

Meanwhile, Lt. Col. Jose Lachica, commanding officer of the 47th Infantry Battalion, awarded some P1,000 to the group of Army rangers as incentive for the successful raid and P500 for the captured firearms.

He also commended Capt. Macauiyag and his men for their outstanding combat performance and assured them of recommendations for temporary promotions to the next higher grade should they maintain or surpass their combat achievement./OMA mcla

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CSO: 4200/180

The BCEPZ's touted assets, ironically, are also its greatest liabilities. Highly dependent on the demands of the foreign market, it can be in the black at one time and in the red the next. Unless the huge inventories of TI and Stanford Microsystems are depleted, for instance, mass layoffs are a certainty. The slump in the world market for electronic products is expected to go on until the end of the year. So far, no rumblings from the 400 workers of TI laid off recently are heard.

Below strawberry country's Silicon Valley, labor unrest is more imminent. At Benguet Corp., 5,000 workers are threatening to go on strike if the mining company pushes through its plan to retrench, claiming losses resulting from depressed prices of gold and escalating production costs. The union, which is affiliated with the National Federation of Labor (NAFLU), said that Benguet posted a profit of P141 million in 1984. Recently, the "Filipino-owned" firm acquired controlling interest in Itogon-Suyoc, another gold producer. Benguet was last hit by a strike four years ago. Early this year, its two logging subsidiaries were allegedly being asked P4 million in "revolutionary tax" by the New People's Army (NPA).

More serious problems are faced by the Cellophil Resources Corp. (CRC) who, along with the Cellulose Processing Corp. (CPC), owns a logging concession covering 200,000 hectares of pine forest lands in Abra, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga-Apayao, and Mountain Province. A remnant of the fallen Disini business empire, CRC is a joint venture project involving the National Development Company (NDC) and Japanese, Swiss, French, Belgian, and Dutch financiers. NDC's woes did not end with its divestment of CRC a few years back. In March this year, Abra governor Andres Bernos proposed the turnover of CRC's reforestation and logging operations to villagers. In May, the mayor's league of Abra filed a resolution asking that CRC be closed because it is not feasible and is not accepted by the people of Abra. In the meantime, CRC continues to log and export *almaciga*.

Massey-Ferguson is enjoying the fruits of its labor in Balweg country. The London-based Canadian TNC, the Third World's major supplier of basic and sophisticated

farm machinery, harvested its first crop of yellow corn in Piat, Cagayan a few weeks ago. The firm, which tied up with the Management and Development Associates (MIDA), a brainchild of the late agriculture minister Arturo Tanco, operates the country's first fully mechanized plantation. It plans to expand to 5,000 hectares by 1986 its 67-hectare Piat farm.

Another TNC, but of the tetrapak generation, is also now wrestling with the dust and grime of the Cordilleras. McDonald's embarked last year on a potato-growing project in Benguet in a tie-up with the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) and the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) which is involved in a Philippine-German potato program. The potato seeds, valued at US\$10,000, were distributed by Hanselma Inc. The hamburger giant's beneficiaries will include outlets in Singapore and Hongkong. Recently, Bernardo Villegas, senior vice president of the Center for Research and Communication (CRC), and postmaster-general Roilo Golez were announced as new members of the board of directors of McGeorge Food Industries, Inc.,

franchiseholder of McDonald's hamburger restaurants in the Philippines.

Tying up with state-owned enterprises and peopling the "joint ventures" with Filipino board members, of course, cannot make CRC, Massey Ferguson, and McDonald's any less transnational than they already are. But when worse comes to worst, they can be always rescued by the government from more embarrassing situations.

Take Benguet Corp. which is as old as the 75-year-old city of Baguio. It enjoys protection from the Philippine constitution which, if it were to mean what it says according to Harry Magdoff, would have allowed Filipinos to exploit the natural resources of Yellowstone National Park and Yosemite under the parity rights provisions of the charter. The provisions escape most people but Benguet and other "Filipino" firms turn to them whenever they feel like brandishing their Filipino ownership. The trick is practiced by the bigger miners in the Ilocos (Region I) such as Benguet, Philex Corp. (SO, and according to the securities house I. Ackerman & Co., still the only mining company earning a great deal of

PHILIPPINES

GRAIN DEALERS RESIST COJUANGCO RICE BID

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Oct 85 pp 1,3

[Article by Benjie Guevarra]

[Text]

Businessman-industrialist Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. is facing what is claimed to be province-wide opposition in his Tarlac bailiwick against his secret bid to gain control of the P50-million rice industry, a new peasant alliance said yesterday.

Most grains businessmen in this major rice-producing province have rejected the ambassador's offer to finance their paddy procurements amid the peak harvests this main planting season, according to the Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas (KMP),

which claims a membership of 55 pro-farmers groups nationwide.

Former Agriculture Secretary Jose Feliciano, KMP media liaison officer, said the other day that Cojuangco is offering procurements funds to millers provided he dictates the buying price and gets the rice bran, a milling waste used in making animal feeds.

Feliciano, who is also the regional vice chairman of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan), said Cojuangco's money offer parallels his "successful penetration" of the P3-billion flour industry by extending an initial P30 million wheat import fund to the

cash-strapped Philippine Federation of Bakers Associations, Inc. (PFBA).

"Only one big-time rice miller has accepted Cojuangco's offer in my hometown," the KMP official, who hails from Concepcion, Tarlac, said.

KMP national chairman Jaime Tadeo said the millers are snubbing Cojuangco's attempt to initially capture the rice market in his turf since this would limit their profits only to milling fees.

Since Cojuangco will dictate the buying price, he explained, the millers' operations would be severely affected as these grains businessmen actually make a killing by depressing the paddy buying rate and jacking up the prices of rice. Traders are now buying paddy at an average of P2.50 a kilo, or 40 per cent below the government support price of P3.50 per kilo.

Taking into consideration a 20 per cent overhead cost and the prevailing rice prices of P7 to P7.80 per kilo, businessmen are netting at least P4 for every kilo of rice they are able to sell, Tadeo bared.

Feliciano said that Cojuangco, the president's acknowledged political and economic overlord in Tarlac, possibly wants to further depress paddy prices so he can amass huge profits following the lifting of price controls on the staple last Oct. 1.

On the other hand, he said Cojuangco may also opt to gain a "political coup" by increasing the paddy buying rates, a move that will gain the support of small farmers who have been complaining of the low prices of their produce.

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CSO: 4200/178

PHILIPPINES

PRC JOURNAL ON 'CONTINUED UNREST', U.S. BASES

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese on 15 Oct 1985 carries on page 26 an article on the "deep concern and uneasiness" of the United States over the "continued unrest in the Philippine political situation". Included are references to the role of the two U.S. bases as "checking the Soviet Pacific Fleet from going south," and "containing Soviet expansion into the Pacific and Indian Oceans," implying PRC interests parallel with the United States vis-a-vis the USSR and the threat that domestic Philippine turmoil holds for the U.S. presence in the region. For the text of the article see the FBIS CHINA DAILY REPORT of 31 October 1985, Southeast Asia & Pacific section, pages E1 and E2.

CSO: 4205/38

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

TALKS ON YEN LOAN PACKAGE--The Philippines and Japan will hold negotiations in Tokyo next month to discuss the terms and conditions of the 13th yen loan package to the Philippines. The discussion will also cover the exchange of notes on the drawing schedule, payment period, interest and local peso counterpart. The 13th yen loan package will amount to \$230.2 million. It includes 11 priority projects in infrastructure development. It also includes a commodity loan which will finance the importation of goods urgently needed by the Philippine Government in its efforts to stabilize the economy. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Oct 85 HK]

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CSO: 4200/162



THAILAND

ACADEMIC ASSAILS THAI, ASEAN INDOCHINA POLICY

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 26 Aug 85 p 4

[Interview with Pratheep Nakornchai, committee member of Thammasat University Political Science Faculty graduate students; date and place not specified]

[Text] Accurate commentaries on the Indochina issue must go beyond "tales" or rumors that obscure the actual content. It is very dangerous if we confuse rumors with the truth and use them as the basis for formulating our foreign policy.

This is the opinion about what our country is now experiencing stated by Pratheep Nakornchai, a young thinker and researcher of issues, at a small seminar on 7 August organized by the Thammasat University Political Science Faculty Graduate Student Committee.

Rumors and Truth

The first question for anyone who examines and assesses Thailand's foreign policy concerning the Indochina issue is, What is Vietnam's main objective in sending its own troops into Cambodia? This is the primary question in assessing how much Vietnam is a threat to Thailand.

In Pratheep's opinion, the answer to this question is obscured and tied up by the rumors that competing countries and their companies of soldiers have invented.

On the one hand, we have heard the statement that Vietnam wants to swallow up ethnic Khmer by waging a war of extermination, resettling ethnic Vietnamese on Cambodian land and also promoting intermarriage between Vietnamese and locals; it also includes Vietnam's perseverance in forming an Indochinese Federation.

The Khmer Rouge have written a history in their "black book" about Vietnam's systematic perseverance in swallowing up Cambodia. Swallowing up neighboring countries seems to be the emotional, ideological, and spiritual characteristic of the Vietnamese.

There might be some truth to this story, but we must admit that the Khmer Rouge have greatly exaggerated it and that there is weak evidence to prove this issue.

Impartial parties still cannot confirm the proof concerning this issue and we especially do not have proof that Vietnamese leaders still think about and believe in the formation of an Indochinese Federation.

On the other hand, we have heard rumors that Vietnam and its companies of soldiers are aiming to free the Khmer people from the oppressive and cruel Khmer Rouge government.

Vietnam knew from the beginning that the Khmer Rouge tortured and killed people. It is true that Vietnam is partly right: the confirmation is the statement by a western Marxist intellectual who was ashamed of Vietnam's waging war with the Khmer Rouge. He stated that the cruelty of the Khmer Rouge caused the exodus of refugees to neighboring countries, including Vietnam.

In addition, the Human Rights Council of England presented human rights violations in Cambodia to the UN. The USSR, Vietnam's closest ally, vetoed that proposal. This means that Vietnam has known about the cruelty of the Khmer Rouge from the beginning; but why did it wait until 1978 [to save the Khmer people]?

Impartial parties have proof from parties other than the Khmer Rouge or Vietnam that Vietnam sent troops into Cambodia because it could no longer "refrain."

Pratheep refers to the work of Stephen Heden, which has been accorded considerable praise by professionals for its profundity and impartiality, and to Sihanouk's testimony, that Vietnam's invasion was incited and provoked by the arrogance of the Khmer Rouge.

From Sihanouk's book, "Cambodia's War and Hope," we can see a "Rambo" picture of the Khmer Rouge leader: in carrying out their foreign policy. These guys even thought that every Khmer Rouge soldier could destroy up to 20 Vietnamese soldiers and that the Khmer Rouge soldiers would win. Therefore, the Khmer Rouge carried out their foreign policy daringly and with an overconfident attitude that was provocative to Vietnam. Vietnam sent its troops into Cambodia because of the Khmer Rouge themselves.

Although Pratheep's suggestion is nothing new, it contains clearly confirming and credible proof. The most important thing is that Pratheep has not pointed to the issue that while foreign policymakers should mainly believe that the Vietnamese are invaders, they must analyze Vietnam's future aims closely.

#### Thailand's Current Foreign Policy Does Not Correspond With Reality

Thailand's foreign policy, which is based on correct principles of international law and of conducting diplomacy to force Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia, is correctly carried out in accordance with international law.

Pratheep states, "I support this principle."

Nevertheless, the way that foreign policy is presently being conducted is alarming. It might be successful or counterproductive because of the major

impeding conditions that are blocking the way. If we change all these conditions, we will pay quite a high price. The five conditions are:

Condition one: the international situation

We can see that the ways in which the important superpowers are conducting their foreign policies are not favorable to our way, starting with China, which has declared itself to be our "big sister" and that it will protect Thailand....

Even though it was that way in 1978-1979, right now as Khmer resistance bases are gradually breaking up, China is not doing anything, except sending its president, Lee Chian Nian, to Thailand. That is not accomplishing anything politically; instead, China seems to be friendly with the USSR. And it is publicly known that the situation in China makes it unable to do anything militarily to Vietnam.

The United States does not appear to have a constructive attitude toward Thailand at all. President Reagan believes that diplomatic gains are in developing nuclear arms and protecting Latin American interests.

The USSR along with other western countries does not have a helpful attitude toward us; it is obvious that Australia is no longer interested in the Khmer Rouge at all.

Condition two: the situation in the Indochinese countries

These countries receive military and financial aid from the USSR. We do not see any of these countries suffering from this war condition. They will be able to maintain this state of war as long as the USSR still disburses money and arms to them.

In terms of government stability, we must admit that the leaders of communist countries are not interested in the consent of the masses and internal tensions are not too strong. In addition, the strategies of the Indochinese countries in adjusting to socialism has enabled them to relieve quite a bit of internal tensions, "Like the case of Laos; while it is a communist country, the robes of monks are seen blowing in the wind."

The Ieng Samrin government does not appear to have any problems that affect relations with Vietnam, which is useful to us, because if Ieng Samrin creates any problems, he will be removed like Penh Sovan was.

Condition three: the Khmer tripartite group

We see that our Khmer tripartite ally is being scattered about in disorder and that almost all its bases and sanctuaries have been attacked and broken up. Even though they are expanding their small unit guerrilla warfare attacks, "It is not helping."

In addition, Prince Sihanouk has also announced concerning conflicts among the Khmer tripartite, that sometimes these guys have even attacked and killed each other, so their discipline in fighting Vietnam has been weakened.

#### Condition four: ASEAN

We must admit that ASEAN's unity is still not anywhere strong enough to help Thailand. Actually, many ASEAN countries do not seem to be troubled by the threat that Thailand is experiencing. Brunei is a new nation that has not been involved with this problem. The Philippines, in addition to being an island country far removed from the problem, is also under the protection of the U.S. flag. Singapore does not seem to be sincere about Thailand's problem, either.

Officially, Singapore is worried profoundly about Thailand, but its actions are the opposite of its official statements. Singapore still trades with Vietnam and even sells arms to it. This is not even to mention Indonesia, which we know is conducting a policy opposite to ours.

#### Condition five: our internal situation

We must admit that there are many things that we need to be especially concerned about. Pratheep refers to the opinions of John Macbeth of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, that preparations for defending Thailand's borders do not appear to be that serious, that combat troops are not organized efficiently enough to enable us to resist Vietnam's intrusions.

And the alarming thing is that this Indochina issue will be "an invisible threat" that will undermine democracy because carrying out our policy surely must consume tremendous amounts of money for national defense, meaning that we must spend money for high quality arms to defend the country.

We already have seen that it has brought internal conflicts. These are not only intellectual conflicts between the Asian Institute and the Institute for Strategic Studies of Chulalongkorn University, but conflicts between the policymakers responsible for financial matters and for national security. This is alarming and Pratheep would like to have the Ministry of Foreign Affairs think this idea over.

#### Conclusion/An Expensive Policy

The existing situation is not favorable for our foreign policy because of its high cost; right now, the cost of the resources needed to overcome these obstacles cannot be calculated. It is true that we must have Vietnam pull out its troops. "I agree with that and I would like us to demand that," are Pratheep's words. But there are a lot of unfavorable obstacles, [so] we should review our policy. In Pratheep's opinion, the Indochina issue is not that Vietnam is trying to swallow up the Cambodian nation or that Vietnam came in to free the Cambodian people from cruelty. The Khmer Rouge's policy is the main cause of the problem. Therefore, the Khmer Rouge is the main

obstacle to solving the Indochina problem. "I believe that our government does not support the Khmer Rouge."

What we are doing now is tantamount to protecting the Khmer Rouge; why do we do that? The Khmer people might not accept the Khmer Rouge as much as they refuse to accept Vietnam. "The Khmer Rouge does not have any right to ask for a second chance, the same as we would not allow Hitler and Tojo to have a second chance."

If we want to preserve the Khmer Rouge, how can the Cambodian problem be ended?

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CSO: 4207/15



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CAMBODIAN BEAM CARRIES SON SANN STATEMENT

BK111203 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 10 Oct 85

["Cambodia in Struggle" feature presenting recorded statement made "recently" by CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann to station correspondent in the United States]

[Text] First of all allow me to express deep thanks to Radio Beijing for assisting the Cambodian people and all of us Cambodian resistance fighters who are struggling to liberate Cambodia. Since the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia 6 years ago, these aggressors have not been able to do away with our resistance. On our side, we are striving every year to drive them out of the country, but we still have not enough strength to do so. However, we can see that in the international arena, thanks to the support of the ASEAN countries and great China--especially China, which is providing us with all kinds of assistance, diplomatic, material, and moral--our force and prestige have grown and we are fighting more vigorously.

Now, the Vietnamese aggressors are stepping up their activities to absorb Cambodia and to exterminate the Cambodian race because they know that they cannot stay in Cambodia like this any longer and because they see that the Cambodian people do not support them. Therefore, we Cambodians have the duty to carry out our activities. We attack them in all forms in the interior of the country and it is my opinion that all Cambodians must unite and intensify activities against the Vietnamese, forcing them to agree to negotiate and to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations.

In the international arena, as all compatriots know, we have more supporters at the United Nations every year. Last year 110 countries voted for the resolution demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops, hold negotiations, and allow the United Nations to organize free elections for the Cambodian citizens to freely choose their own regime. This is a correct solution to the Cambodian issue.

I would like to once again thank great China for helping Cambodia.

In the interior of the country, the Cambodians now are well aware that the Vietnamese are not here to help Cambodia, but to exterminate the Cambodian race and swallow Cambodian territory. They even announced that there would

be no Cambodian question in 3 or 4 years, meaning that they would have absorbed all of Cambodia by then, turning it into a Vietnamese province and making a minority out of us, the remaining Cambodians. Therefore, all brothers in the interior have understood. We call on the international community to support us on the international stage and to give us emergency and additional material aid so that we can enhance our activities inside Cambodia in order to force Vietnam to sit at the negotiating table.

All of us in the tripartite coalition government founded on 22 June 1982 clearly realize that great China sincerely helps us diplomatically, politically, and materially. For this reason, we hope that if great China gives us enough assistance—for we still need much more aid—we will advance tremendously. We do not lack manpower, we do not lack fighters, but we need materials.

As for us of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People [KPNLF], in supporting the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of 22 June 1982 and joining the national union we had the sole objective of attacking the Vietnamese aggressors for the liberation of Cambodia. Since then, all of us in the KPNLF, with myself as leader, have always stated that we will do our best to strengthen this coalition government, for Vietnam's wish is to split us. Therefore, we must not allow this to happen. We must see to it that the coalition government lasts forever. For this reason, I have made it clear that I will do everything to preserve unity, stability, and harmony among us so that we can attack the Vietnamese effectively.

Everybody knows that Vietnam has the fourth largest army in the world. In contrast, we are so small. We have few people and few arms. However, our morale is high whereas Vietnam has low morale. When the Vietnamese were fighting to liberate Vietnam they were highly motivated, but now in their aggression against Cambodia they have become colonialists. They enjoy no support among the Cambodians. The morale of their men is very low. Desertions are rife. Many Vietnamese soldiers fled to Thailand or defected to our side. They have no will to fight as in the past.

Therefore, it is my opinion that in our struggle to liberate the country, we have an advantage. We can win over the enemy not only through the use of arms; we must have a strong will to fight. All of us in the coalition government are fighting the Vietnamese using small-caliber weapons. We do not have tanks, artillery pieces, or aircraft. But we have the will, and in abundance. It is our hope, of course, not to drive the Vietnamese out of Cambodia, but to make their life in Cambodia miserable through our hit-and-run attacks. Our compatriots in the interior are also of the same opinion. They stop supporting the Vietnamese, and when they have no peace in Cambodia, they will be forced to negotiate. This is what we want.

The compatriots in the interior know well that we are fighting to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors who want to swallow our country. The brothers in the interior can see this clearly. They swallow our territory by grabbing our fertile land, our wood, and our rubber. This you know very well. Now they are bringing in their people to live in our country,

and soon they will start exterminating our people. Therefore, I appeal to our compatriots in the interior to keep in mind that we are all fellow Khmers. Khmers must not fight each other. Khmers must unite to free the country from the Vietnamese aggressors. The people in the interior should explain to the Vietnamese, telling them that they cannot stay in Cambodia and that they must start negotiations as soon as possible since they will have to go anyway, sooner or later. Tell them that they would be killed or their lives would be in danger. Please, make them understand that all Khmers, be they in Phnom Penh, in the interior, the resistance fighters, or the compatriots living overseas, are unanimous in liberating the country and forcing the Vietnamese aggressors to go home. I would like to inform the compatriots living in the ranks of Heng Samrin that you are Khmers and we are fellow Khmers. We must not fight or kill each other. Dear brothers, stop working for the Vietnamese. You have no independence. You will be slaves forever. We must not be under Vietnamese command. Join your thinking, if not your arms, with ours. We will make our best efforts despite our small number. One day we will be close to you. Then you join us in driving the Vietnamese out of Cambodia as soon as possible, for in the next 3-4 years it may be too late.

In coming to Cambodia, the Vietnamese wanted to turn our country into another Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory in south Vietnam]. When Cambodia is fully populated with Vietnamese citizens, our country will surely become a Vietnamese province. Everything will be Vietnamese and the remaining Khmers will be a minority. Our mores and customs, our race, our culture, and our identity will be no more. Please, do not forget this. Now we still have time to unite, we still have a chance to meet each other, and we still have enough forces to liberate the country. It is my view that if we coordinate our actions--our side continuing to hit the Vietnamese and those in the interior continuing to make it known through speeches and deeds that we do not welcome the Vietnamese and do not want them to stay so that they will be left with no other alternative but to negotiate--we will end up with elections under international supervision and assistance. If the Vietnamese still claim that they come to Cambodia because the Cambodian people want and love them and because we invite them to come, let them run in the election. If they are elected then it will be known once and for all that the Cambodians welcome the Vietnamese. If they are not elected it will mean that the Cambodians do not like them, then the Vietnamese will have to withdraw. If the Cambodians love them, they can stay. I myself will not oppose that.

I see that more and more friendly members of the United Nations now are aware of the Cambodian question and are on our side. Many want to vote for us. The whole United Nations, the whole world demands that Vietnam withdraw its troops. As a member of the United Nations, Vietnam must abide by the UN resolutions. A total of 110 member states ordered Vietnam to negotiate and to let the United Nations organize elections in Cambodia. If Vietnam were a decent entity, it should comply with the UN resolutions, or else it would be condemned by the whole world. What is Vietnam anyway? Even with the world's fourth strongest army, with a bad reputation Vietnam will be isolated.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN STATEMENT BROADCAST FROM CHINA

BK121412 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Recorded statement by CGDK Vice President Khieu Samphan during interview with station correspondent--date not given]

[Test] Last dry season, the Vietnamese enemy tried to attack us in western Cambodia in an attempt to seal off the border, cut our transport lines, and prevent us from supplying our forces, which are carrying out activities against the Vietnamese inside Cambodia. As for us, we concentrated on attacking the Vietnamese inside the country, particularly in the provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake and in five districts adjacent to Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese efforts to cut off our supply line have failed. Since June of this year, we have been sending more troops into Cambodia both to the battlefield around the Tonle Sap and the one adjacent to Phnom Penh. For the battlefield adjacent to Phnom Penh in particular, we would like to give examples of some new activities by our forces.

On 15 September, our forces fired 107-mm rockets into Phnom Penh in four sectors, namely, Chrang Chamres, Russei Kev, Tuol Kork, and O Russei. On the same day, we attacked and swept the Vietnamese from Prek Sdei to Prek Phneou along the Tonle Sap River and along Route 5 north of Phnom Penh. We also attacked Prek Phneou for the second time. Prek Phneou is 6 km north of Phnom Penh's suburb starting from the Kilometer 6 ward. It is 11 km from Prek Phneou to Prek Sdei.

Another example: On the night of 15-16 September, our forces attacked and swept the Vietnamese along the Tonle Sap River from Prek Kdam ferry crossing to Ta Ches township. Prek Kdam is 30 km from Phnom Penh. The distance between Prek Kdam and Ta Ches township is 20 km.

Another example: On 17 September, our army continued its operations to sweep the Vietnamese from Ta Ches township to Kompong Leng District in Kompong Chhnang Province, destroying a Vietnamese position at Kompong Preah Srov and another at Prey Kri. All this occurred on the battlefield adjacent to Phnom Penh.

On the battlefields around the Tonle Sap Lake, we continue to attack the Vietnamese. For instance, on 31 August our army attacked a regimental



position of Vietnamese armored vehicles at Ta Kut in Battambang Province on Route 10, destroying 16 Vietnamese tanks, 25 armored vehicles, and killing or wounding more than 300 enemy soldiers.

On 19 September, we attacked positions of the 330th Division and its artillery positions located at Treng along Route 10 in Battambang Province, killing more than 70 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounding another 86 and seizing nearly 50 weapons. On 24 September, we attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese train between Kouk Trom and Khlieu in Pursat Province.

In sum, we have been advancing according to our plan of giving importance to the battlefield inside Cambodia. We call this battlefield the first group of battlefields. And the Vietnamese are on the defensive. In the dry season, the Vietnamese tried to resist us along the border in western Cambodia, and in the rainy season they were forced to oppose us inside Cambodia. During the past rainy season, they have been withdrawing forces from the border in western Cambodia to resist us inside the country, particularly on battlefields adjacent to Phnom Penh. In previous years, the Vietnamese had only small forces on these battlefields, between one and two regiments, or between 1,000 and 2,000 men. However, since March, the Vietnamese have been withdrawing their forces from western Cambodia to resist us on battlefields adjacent to Phnom Penh. At Muk Kampul, there are now between 2,500 and 3,000 Vietnamese soldiers. On the battlefields northwest and west of Phnom Penh, the number of Vietnamese soldiers has reached 7,500. All together, on all battlefields adjacent to Phnom Penh, there are more than 10,000 Vietnamese soldiers. This is to oppose us on battlefields around Phnom Penh. However, they have failed in this.

There will be major attacks along the border in western Cambodia during the coming dry season. The Vietnamese are not going to stop. They have been sending reinforcements from Vietnam to Stung Treng, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, and Battambang. These are for preparing attacks against us this coming dry season. As for us, we are also preparing to attack the Vietnamese inside Cambodia because, in the coming dry season, there will be fierce battles. But we are convinced that we will make further advances. This is an account of the battle activities against the Vietnamese enemy.

Since the creation of the CGDK, the Vietnamese have been carrying our maneuvers to destroy it. Before the CGDK was set up, Vietnam and its accomplices attempted to block it; since it was set up, they have tried to destroy it. They have said that the CGDK will not last long. However, we in the CGDK, under the leadership of Democratic Kampuchea's President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have united and lasted for more than 3 years; we are united even more strongly now. The more we unite to struggle against the Vietnamese, the more we understand one another and truly know the real nature of the Vietnamese. All of us clearly understand the danger of Vietnam swallowing Cambodia now and in the future. Therefore, we absolutely must unite. If there is any problem, we strive to resolve as an internal issue through discussion; we should not use weapons to resolve Cambodian people's internal affairs. This is true now and will be so in the future. If we resolve our internal affairs through force of arms, it will endanger the nation, that is,



Vietnam could annex Cambodia. All of us are more and more aware of this danger. And we are firmly adhering to this stand.

The Vietnamese have been behaving this way to dupe people because they are under increasing pressure from the world, which is demanding that they withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia. However, they will not abandon their Indochinese strategy of annexing Cambodia and making it Vietnamese territory. In fact, they should have destroyed Democratic Kampuchean forces in 1979; but they failed. So, they have planned to do so each year from 1980 to 1985. And in the coming dry season, they plan to smash the Democratic Kampuchean forces again. This is with the goal of swallowing Cambodia, occupying it militarily, and annexing it forever. This is the real Vietnamese strategy. However, they will not achieve it because the Cambodian people are struggling against them and uniting in their struggle.

We have to fight against Vietnam, a country larger than Cambodia with up to 200,000 soldiers committing aggression against it. However, the Cambodian people are brave and courageous and have a tradition of resolute patriotism. They are capable and know how to fight the Vietnamese. They have courageous and valiant troops who know how to fight a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese. We have been fighting for 7 consecutive years and are now attacking the Vietnamese in areas around the Tonle Sap Lake and adjacent to Phnom Penh. This has caused inextricable problems for the Vietnamese both on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in Vietnam. Vietnam is disgraced throughout the world.

The experience of 7 years of struggle has confirmed and strengthened the conviction of the Democratic Kampuchean forces and the entire Cambodian people that all of us can fight the Vietnamese enemy. We will fight to deplete the Vietnamese on Cambodian territory until they can no longer endure the hardship and are eventually forced to withdraw from Cambodia. This is the spirit and will of the Democratic Kampuchean forces and the entire Cambodian people. Currently, the world is increasingly supporting the Cambodian people's struggle and the CGDK with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as head. The world more clearly realizes the stubbornness of the Vietnamese in carrying on their war of aggression in Cambodia militarily with the goal of occupying Cambodia forever and including it in Vietnam's Indochinese federation with no consideration whatsoever to UN resolutions, which demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese have spread deceitful propaganda about what they call developments on the path toward resolving Southeast Asian issues and the Cambodian problem through political means. The Vietnamese have appealed to the international community not to do anything that could obstruct these developments. This is a deceitful maneuver in an attempt to free Vietnam from isolation in the international arena. It is also an attempt to dupe the current 40th session of the UN General Assembly so that Vietnam is not condemned as in previous years since 1979. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese cannot deceive anyone. Many speeches at the UN General Assembly session continue to condemn Vietnam's act of aggression in Cambodia

and demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces. An overwhelming majority of countries have applauded the speech of Democratic Kampuchea's President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. These countries' delegates personally congratulated the samdech.

It is now clear that more countries than in previous years will sponsor the draft resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia. It will be more than 110 voices. In my opinion, this increased number of voices supporting the resolution calling for Vietnamese withdrawal has a real political significance, particularly in the wake of the Vietnamese dry season large-scale attacks in western Cambodia, during which the Vietnamese made a lot of noise about the so-called great Vietnamese victories. This increased number of voices confirms the firmness of the international force that supports the just cause for struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK. In the future, this force will grow even stronger. We are firmly convinced that the Cambodian people's strength on the battlefield, coupled with the international force continuing to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia, have a very important role to play. These two forces are cooperating very well in advancing the situation in the direction of resolving the Cambodian issue on the basis of UN resolutions, according to which Vietnam should withdraw its aggressor forces from Cambodia. This is the clear direction for the not too long future.

It is true that the Cambodian people will have to go through an arduous struggle in the future. But the just cause of the Cambodian people will win; Cambodia will recover its independence and sovereignty as a non-aligned state with no foreign bases on its soil.

I would like to thank Beijing radio for allowing me to address my compatriots inside the country directly. Currently, the Vietnamese are continuing to massacre our people. They are doing this with all kinds of weapons, including toxic chemicals. Now the Vietnamese are implementing another method to massacre our compatriots and people--forcibly sending them to die along the border in western Cambodia.

In the dry season of last year, many of our people died because the Vietnamese forced them to walk across minefields; those who survived were maimed or affected by malaria and unable to work. This has caused us great pain and we are very angry at the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators. But our compatriots and people are not remaining idle and waiting to be drafted and sent to die for the Vietnamese for no reason. Now we have an army fighting the Vietnamese inside Cambodia in the Tonle Sap Lake area and around Phnom Penh. This is our support. We should, therefore, unite in the struggle. Compatriots in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Kompong Thom have taken up arms openly and act as guerrillas guarding villages and communes from being infiltrated at will by the Vietnamese. Even after they have infiltrated, they will be destroyed. This will deter the Vietnamese from entering at will. At other places, our people have secretly taken up arms and are cooperating with our army in fighting against the Vietnamese. This is a just path for us. We have to fight to survive; otherwise we will die

because the Vietnamese will destroy our race. Only by uniting and struggling in every way in accordance with the real situation of all of us--residents of villages and communes, militiamen, state authorities, and soldiers--can we defend and safeguard our race and nation and our lives and those of our families in the struggle against the Vietnamese until they are forced to withdraw their aggressor forces from Cambodia.

Finally, the situation of our struggle, of the Cambodian people's struggle, both inside and outside the country, has come a long way. On the one hand, this is due to the efforts of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian resistance forces; on the other, it is due to the support and assistance of a multitude of friends around the world, including the ASEAN countries and the PRC in particular. We shall not forget this precious assistance and support for our struggle. We would like to take this opportunity to express profound gratitude to the ASEAN countries, the PRC, and all our friends throughout the world for having provided us constant support and assistance. This is a concrete contribution to advancing toward a political solution to the Cambodian issue. The Vietnamese enemy aggressor should withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves through free election without any outside interference.

Finally, I would like to express most profound sentiments to all our compatriots, who are arduously struggling inside our country and wish them all success in their united struggle. May they all enjoy good health. Thank you.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CGDK OFFICIALS MEET WITH PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG IN NEW YORK

BK010323 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
31 Oct 85

[Text] On 25 October in New York, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, held talks with His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council. During the talks, the Democratic Kampuchean leaders and his excellency, the chairman of the Chinese State Council, exchanged views on issues of common interest.

On these issues, everyone was unanimously satisfied with the developments favoring the Cambodian people's struggle under the CGDK, led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to liberate the nation from Vietnam's colonialist yoke. Everyone noted with satisfaction the unity and cooperation of the three sides of the CGDK, which are developing and being steadily strengthened. Everyone considered that--despite the maneuvers and stubbornness of the Hanoi Vietnamese, backed by the Soviet Union, in refusing to withdraw Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia as prescribed by the UN resolutions--one day the Vietnamese will be forced to pull out from Cambodia. Time is not on the Vietnamese aggressors' side. The Cambodian people, supported by the international community, will certainly score the final victory over the colonialist Vietnamese aggressors.

The three leaders of Democratic Kampuchea expressed profound and eternal gratitude to his excellency, the chairman of the PRC State Council, for the vigorous and fraternal assistance and support of the PRC to our just cause for independence and national survival.

In the end, the three Democratic Kampuchean leaders expressed moving gratitude to the PRC Government for inviting them to pay an official visit to the PRC next December. The meeting was held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SOVIET BACKING OF SRV AGGRESSION

BK270504 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
26 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "If the Soviet Union Really Wants To Resolve the Cambodian Problem Through Peaceful Means It Must Stop Giving Aid to Vietnam and Pressure the Vietnamese To Unconditionally Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Cambodia in Conformity With the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] On 21 October, Supreme Soviet Vice President Akil Umurzakovich Salimov shamelessly told Thai leaders in Bangkok that the Soviet Union wants a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem based on the Bandung agreement. He stated that all Southeast Asian countries should hold talks on the basis of nonaggression and respect for sovereignty as stated in the Bandung declaration in 1954. He added that the Soviet Union is ready to discuss all issues with Thailand to push forward the resolution of the Cambodian problem. He also said that the Soviet Union wants to have relations with all countries in accordance with the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence.

Everybody laughs at this statement by Akil Umurzakovich Salimov. Everyone asks: At present who are the aggressors in Asia? There are only Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia with Soviet backing and Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. The aggression in Cambodia and Afghanistan has destroyed security and destabilized Asia.

During the past 7 years, various Asian countries and the entire international community have made every effort to resolve these two issues through peaceful means on the basis of foreign troop withdrawal, namely the withdrawal of all Vietnamese and Soviet troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan, so that these two countries can restore peace, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the peoples of these two countries can exercise their rights to self-determination. However, these efforts have had no results because the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors ignore these demands.

Concerning the Cambodian question, in addition to the six UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem, the countries in the region repeatedly have put forward proposals to peacefully resolve this problem. Last July, the ASEAN countries raised a proposition on proximity talks between Vietnam and the CGDK. However, the Vietnamese and the Soviets rejected this proposal.



Furthermore, the ASEAN countries have repeatedly called on the Soviet Union to stop giving military aid to Vietnam in order to pressure it to sit at the negotiating table to settle the Cambodian problem through peaceful means by completely pulling out all its aggressor troops of Cambodia.

The Soviet Union does not stop giving military aid to Vietnam. Moreover, it continues to send more and more weapons, ammunition, tanks, cannons, and various military materiel to Vietnam. It is deeply and directly involved with Vietnam in this war of aggression and genocide against the Cambodian people and race. The Soviet Union has helped the Vietnamese to swallow up Cambodia and set up their Indochina federation so that it will be able to use this federation as a springboard to pursue its aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region in accordance with its global aggressive and expansionist strategy.

This is the true nature of the Soviet Union. It does not love peace. It does not want to live with nor have relations with various countries according to the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence as stated by Akil Umurzakovich Salimov. All countries in Southeast Asia and the whole world have clearly realized the real nature of the Soviet Union which likes aggression and expansion. Although they pretend to love peace, the Soviets cannot mislead anybody. If the Soviets really love peace, want to live peacefully with various countries, and want to settle the Cambodian problem through peaceful means they must give up their aggressive and expansionist policies and they should start to carry out concrete acts by taking the following steps:

First, the Soviets must stop giving aid to the Vietnamese so that they give up their aggression in Cambodia and their violations of Thai territory.

Second, they must pressure the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny in conformity with the UN resolutions.

This is the most effective way to peacefully settle the Cambodian problem because the Vietnamese cannot carry out their aggression in Cambodia if the Soviets stop giving them aid. The Cambodian question cannot be settled peacefully unless the Vietnamese give up their aggression in Cambodia and withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia.

Everybody will believe that the Soviets really want to resolve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means and coexist with all countries in accordance with the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence if they carry out such concrete acts. If the Soviets do not fulfill this wish and continue to give military and financial aid to the Vietnamese to pursue their war of aggression in Cambodia, continue their violations of Thai territory, and maintain tension in Southeast Asia, all countries in the region as well as the international community will continue to consider the Soviets the aggressors, the expansionists, and the destructors of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, these countries and the world community will unite and oppose and denounce the Soviet Union more vigorously and firmly. They will

continue to unite, support, and assist the Cambodian people's just struggle more vigorously until the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally and completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny in conformity with the UN resolutions.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS DK ENVOY'S SPEECH AT UNESCO MEETING

BK291011 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
28 Oct 85

[Text] Ambassador Ok Sakun, Democratic Kampuchea's permanent representative to UNESCO and head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 23d UNESCO conference in Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, [word indistinct] on 18 October. The following is the gist of his speech:

After greeting the chairman of the 23d UNESCO conference and thanking the people and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for accommodating our Democratic Kampuchean delegation, Ok Sakun thanked and hailed the director general of UNESCO for arranging this conference. Ok Sakun said: My delegation, which is from a Third World country, pays great attention to the 23d conference and places its hope on this conference which is held on the 40th founding anniversary of this organization. There have been remarkable changes in the world during the past 40 years, thus allowing many countries, including Cambodia, to join UNESCO. These countries have contributed to safeguarding peace and security in the world through their cooperation in the fields of education, science, and culture. Many events during the past 40 years told us that a new era had opened--an era full of hope for all countries large or small, especially weak and poor countries like Cambodia. The profound aspiration for independence, peace, and progress of various people has been recognized and regarded as the universal virtue of our era.

Judging from the hope placed on this organization by all countries, the organization's work is of a vast scope. Future generations will highly appraise and regard the work done and being continued with relentless perseverance by our organization to promote cultural equality; to defend cultural identity, the right of the people, and the right of mankind; to eradicate discrimination and illiteracy; to educate all people in science and technology; and to promote friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation among people as the achievements that must be preserved and protected. Through the fulfillment of its role and the appropriate implementation of its goals, UNESCO has gradually brought to the five continents the trend of a new idea to transform its noble ideals into a strong current of thought which is favorable to peace and progress. This current of thought increases with each passing year.

In light of this new situation, those who have committed aggression against and occupied weak countries through military force, posing threats to peace and security and sowing devastation, misery, starvation, ignorance, and malice through wars imposed on other people, will, from now on, be compelled to keep their mouth shut or to resort to tricks to whitewash their faults for fear of being exposed. The discussion against the independence of Democratic Kampuchea raised at our 23d conference by these elements during the past few days clearly proves this problem and reflects the great strength of the stable and peace-loving in our organization. Their repeated attempts to make others accept their aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli have again been frustrated.

In their struggle for national survival against an attempt to annex their country by an ambitious, bigger, and neighboring country, the Cambodian people fight to defend their national identity and to make appropriate contribution to the defense of UNESCO's ideals of peace and progress. The greater victories won during the past 7 years by the Cambodian people in their sacrifice-filled struggle--which has enjoyed great and constant sympathy and solidarity of world community--are concrete proof of these noble ideals' strength and energy. By adhering firmly to these ideals of peace and progress, the CGDK under the leadership of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has once again appealed for a political settlement of the Cambodian question. The latest appeal was contained in the declaration of the CGDK Cabinet dated 28 August of this year. It is also because of these noble ideals that the CGDK supports the related resolutions of the United Nations as well as the appeal of the ASEAN foreign ministers made on 8 July 1985 toward the aggressors of Cambodia to persuade them to hold indirect talks with the CGDK.

Therefore, it is not an accident that all problems concerning the resistance of the Cambodian people have been raised during the debates of UNESCO meetings since the day Democratic Kampuchea was invaded, that is, since the 20th meeting. This shows that UNESCO is certainly a conscience of the world and this organ, through its framework and responsibility, has made precious contributions to the maintenance of peace.

I take the opportunity on this occasion to pay respects to Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, secretary general of UNESCO, for always expressing understanding, sympathy, and attention to the cause of peace and independence of all member-states, particularly of small and weak countries, and on behalf of the CGDK, I once again express profound gratitude to him for his shrewd attitude in seeing to it that UNESCO will not act in any manner that may harm the legitimacy and legality of the CGDK or the sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea.

Ok Sakun then stressed: Cambodia has been a UNESCO member for 35 years now. He also wished UNESCO constant development and advancement in accordance with the strong and rapid changes of the 20th century.

In conclusion, he wished that the work of the 23d meeting be a complete success so that this organization can take steps forward and continue its mission to serve all peoples.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SRV'S 'LOW KEY' PRESENCE AT UN OCCASION

BK260528 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
25 Oct 85

["Article": "Why Is the Le Duan Clique Afraid of Attending the UN General Assembly This Year?"]

[Text] This year is the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Heads of state and heads of government from more than 80 countries throughout the world solemnly attended the 40th session of the UN General Assembly to honor this supreme body, which is the hope of all countries the world over--particularly of Third World countries, which have faith in the UN Charter and international law. However, it is strange that this year the Vietnamese presence is conspicuously low key. The Le Duan clique sent only junior officials like Vo Don Giang, who was there only briefly. Why were Phan Van Dong, Nguyen Co Thach, and others afraid to show up?

Everyone knows their situation. Vietnam is very isolated in the international arena. They have stayed away from this international meeting and this solemn UN occasion, hiding themselves at international meetings but showing up at other places to deceive and dupe people. But the whole world knows all too well the Vietnamese face and their true nature.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON NEW SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COLLUSION

BK251149 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
23 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Union Has Again Colluded With Vietnam in Order To Carry Out Maneuvers To Realize Their Strategy of Aggression and Expansion in Southeast Asia and the Pacific"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Admiral Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Central Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, recently visited Hanoi. When meeting with this delegation, SRV Defense Minister Van Tien Dung expressed satisfaction over the development of the so-called SRV-USSR cooperation and militant solidarity.

Various observers have noted that the visit of this Soviet military delegation and Van Tien Dung's visit to Moscow last month reflect an increasing military alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and that this Soviet military delegation's visit took place at a time when the Soviet Union is strengthening its naval and air forces in Vietnam's Cam Ranh base.

Since the signing of their military treaty in November 1978, the Soviet Union has become a big financier for the Vietnamese war of aggression and expansion in this region by providing Vietnam with huge amounts of military aid--from tanks, artillery, airplanes, and ammunition to military advisers--for carrying out its war of genocide against Cambodia in order to annex Cambodia and set up an Indochinese federation for use as a springboard in its further advance within the framework of Vietnam's regional expansion strategy and the Soviet global expansion strategy in this region. In return for this huge military aid from the Soviet Union, the Hanoi authorities have allowed the Soviet Union to use various military bases in Vietnam, particularly the Cam Ranh, Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Haiphong, and Tan Son Nhut bases. The Soviet Union has strengthened and expanded its military bases in Vietnam every year, thus turning these bases into its outermost post in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Soviet warships, submarines, and strategic and reconnaissance planes from these bases have often conducted reconnaissance activities and expanded their influence in the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions, thus posing a grave threat to peace, security, and the stability of various countries in these regions.

Soviet military activities in these regions have increased every year. This has caused great concern to countries in the region and other countries which have an interest.

According to a statement made in Tokyo on 8 October by the commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, the Soviet Union has deployed three warships, including a most modern nuclear-equipped warship--in order to increase its naval force in the Far East both in terms of quantity and quality. The Soviet Union has 10 warships and 4 submarines supported by many air force and infantry units at the Cam Ranh base.

The Soviet military delegation's recent visit to Hanoi is aimed, on the one hand, at encouraging the Hanoi authorities who are suffering serious defeats on the Cambodian battlefield, extreme isolation in the international arena, and more serious difficulties in Vietnam and, on the other hand, at colluding with Vietnam in concocting new maneuvers and particularly military schemes to salvage Vietnam from the most desperate situation and total impasse on the Cambodian battlefield and to prepare a new offensive in this dry season. Moreover, this visit is aimed at inspecting the Soviet bases in Vietnam, both the naval and air bases.

This clearly shows that Vietnam has become the Soviet Union's outermost post and cat's-paw in carrying out its aggressive and expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. Thus, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is the first step of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in this region. If Vietnam succeeds in annexing Cambodia, the Soviet bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang will be moved further south, that is, to Kompong Som and Ream ports in Cambodia and the Vietnamese strategic border would be expanded as far as the Thai border. Vietnam and the Soviet Union will then push forward rapidly in order to take full control of Southeast Asia and the various strategic routes, such as the Malacca Straits, South China Sea, the southern part of the Pacific Ocean through to the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, and the sources of oil in the Middle East, which are economic lifelines of the Western countries, the United States, and Japan. Therefore, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia poses a threat not only to the survival of the Cambodian race and nation, but also to peace, security, and interests of all countries in this region and those countries concerned with this region.

Only by putting a timely end to the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia can the danger of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion be checked. For this reason, the world community, particularly countries in this region, realize the need to further put joint pressure on the Hanoi authorities so as to force them to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. At the same time, they realize the need to further support the struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK in order to enable these forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors more vigorously, thus inflicting more defeats and difficulties on them to the point where they are compelled to sit at the negotiating table to solve the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing their troops totally, immediately, and unconditionally and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK REPORTS BATTLE ACTIVITIES

Roundup of Reports 18-24 Oct

BK251215 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 18-24 October:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 October reports that the DK national army attacked Amleang commune in Thpong District on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh on the night of 11 October, dispersing Vietnamese administrative networks there, killing or wounding five Vietnamese soldiers, and destroying an AK, a commune office, and some war materiel; attacked Veal Pong commune in Udong District on 13 October, dismantling the Vietnamese administrative networks there, killing or wounding five Vietnamese soldiers, and destroying an AK, a B-40, a commune office, three barracks, and some war materiel; and dispersed and sent home 10 Cambodian soldiers and militiamen forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors in Amleang commune, Thpong District, on 14 October.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 October reports that as a result of the DK national army's attacks on Snoeng township, west Battambang battlefield, on 15 October, and on Vietnamese troops posted along Thmar Koul road, north Battambang battlefield, on 13 October, and other actions between 12 and 18 October, 88 Vietnamese enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, 13 guns, 2 trucks, and a quantity of war materiel were destroyed, some guns, ammunition, and military equipment were seized, and 4 villages on the south and north Battambang, south Sisophon, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu and Koh Kong Kraom battlefields were liberated.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 October, the DK national army attacked Chaongmaong commune, Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 12 October, and conducted other actions against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kompong Chhnang, Pailin, Leach, Koh Kong Leu, and Siem Reap battlefields between 6 and 17 October, killing or wounding 76 enemy soldiers, destroying a commune office, an ammunition dump, and some guns, ammunition, and war materiel, and seizing some arms, ammunition, and materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 October, DK forces [words indistinct] Ak and Tuol Kon on 12 October and carried out other attacks against the

Vietnamese aggressors on the Battambang, Pailin, Kompong Thom, and Moun-Pursat battlefields between 12 and 19 October, killing 36 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 56 others, destroying 7 guns and 100 meters of railroad tracks, and seizing some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 October reports that 67 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 65 others wounded, 24 weapons and some war materiel destroyed, and a quantity of war materiel seized on the Samlot, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Ta, Chhep, west Battambang, and south Sisophon battlefields between 14 and 20 October.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 23 October reports that DK forces dispersed Vietnamese administrative networks and liberated 6 villages along Stoeng Chas River in Battambang on 17 October; ambushed a Vietnamese company on the Chhep battlefield on 10 October; and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kompong Som, Leach, and Battambang battlefields on 13, 15, and 18 October, killing or wounding 14 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 3 trucks and some war materiel, and liberating 6 villages in Battambang.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 24 October, DK forces on the Samlot, west Battambang, Kampot, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, north Sisophon, Moun-Pursat, south Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields killed 111 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 153 others, destroyed 87 weapons, 7 tanks, an arms depot, an ammunition depot, 3 C-25 radios, 2 rice stocks, 5 check-point posts, 42 barracks, 490 meters of railroad tracks, 3 bridges, and some war materiel, seized 24 weapons and some ammunition, and liberated 7 villages on the west Battambang battlefield and 5 villages on the Samlot battlefield in actions between 9 and 21 October.

#### 7 Villages 'Liberated'

BK251340 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] West Battambang battlefield: On the night of 20 October we attacked and abolished Vietnamese village and commune administrative authorities in Snoeng township. After a 20-minute battle, we completely destroyed the Vietnamese administrative network in Snoeng. We liberated seven villages: Samraong, Kor, Ampil, Khang Lech Vat, Boeng Cheng, Boeng Prey, and Anchey.

On the same night, we fired 4 107-mm rockets into Battambang town. As a result, we killed 8 and wounded 12 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed 3 bridges with a total length of 15 meters. The next morning, 21 October, Vietnamese soldiers backed by tanks left Battambang and Sdau in an attempt to retake the Snoeng township from us. We ambushed and killed three and wounded another five enemy soldiers.



### Activities in North Sisophon

BK260537 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] North Sisophon battlefield: On 21 October, our commandos attacked a Vietnamese battalion position and a Vietnamese administrative network in Treal village. After a 20-minute battle, we completely destroyed this Vietnamese position and the administrative network. As a result:

1. We killed 40 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded another 25; a battalion commander, a company commander, and a Vietnamese commune expert were among those killed. We destroyed 7 B-40's, an M-30 machinegun, 5 RPD's, 15 AK's, 20 barracks, 2 commune offices, an ammunition depot, a rice stock containing 20 sacks of rice, and some war materiel.
2. We seized a 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 B-41's, 13 AK's, 4 carbines, 2 SKS's, 15 B-41 rockets, 3,340 rounds of AK ammunition, a map, and some other war materiel.

On 21 October, we attacked a Vietnamese company position and a Vietnamese administrative network in Phkoam village. After a 15-minute battle, we destroyed this company position and the administrative network. As a result:

1. We killed 18 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 21 others; a platoon commander and a Vietnamese commune expert were among those killed. We destroyed 2 B-40's, 4 AK's, 10 barracks, a commune office, a rice stock containing 10 sacks of rice, and some war materiel.
2. We seized 4 AK's, an RPD, 3 SKS's, 2 carbines, 32 B-40 rockets, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 2,000 rounds of carbine ammunition, 36 AK loaders, 2 RPD loaders, a map, 17 AK cartridge pouches, 10 rucksacks, 20 hammocks, 20 sets of uniforms, 6 sacks of rice, and some war materiel.

Samlot battlefield: On the night of 18 October, we attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese administrative network in Treng Khang Kaeut commune, located at (Kilo) village, and Sdau commune in Andaeuk Hep village. We killed seven and wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers, including two Vietnamese commune experts killed. We destroyed two commune office buildings and some war materiel. We seized three AK's, three SKS's, two carbines, two AR-15's, and some war materiel. We liberated 10 villages: Treng Khang Kaeut, (Kilo), Chisang Thmei, Andaeuk Hep, Ta Sanh Thmei, Anlung Puok Thmei, O Reang Khen Thmei, Chamlang Kuoy Thmei, Thmar Prus, and Sre Andong.



### Villages 'Liberated' in North Battambang

BK270216 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] We attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy's administrative network in Chrouy Sdau commune, north Battambang battlefield, on 22 October. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. We liberated three villages: Nikom Krau, Nikom Knong, and Nikom Kandal.

### 7 MOUNG DISTRICT VILLAGES 'FREED'

BK290316 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield: On 24 October, we attacked Kea commune in MOUNG District. After 20 minutes of fighting, we liberated and took full control of this commune. We killed six Vietnamese soldiers, including a platoon commander, and wounded eight others. We destroyed an AK, a B-40, eight check-point posts, and some war materiel. We freed seven villages, namely, O Kreap, Damnak, O Veng, Roka Chhmoul, Ta Kao, Prey Choa, and Prey Kol.

Next morning, the Vietnamese aggressors sent a battalion of soldiers from MOUNG and Prey Svay to try to seize this commune and villages from us. We ambushed these Vietnamese soldiers, killing 16, including 1 company commander, and wounding 8 others. We destroyed eight AK's, two B-40's, an RPD, and some war materiel.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK RAPS SRV TROOP REINFORCEMENTS

BK301005 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
29 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Sent More Fresh Troops to the Cambodian Battlefields in Preparation for Offensive in the 8th Dry Season"]

[Text] While the UN General Assembly is holding its session, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to propagandize and lie to everybody about the Cambodian problem. They have said that Vietnam wants to hold talks to resolve that problem, adding that Vietnam will completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia in this or that year. They have said that Vietnam partially withdrew its troops from Cambodia, but the world community, which has realized the true, tricky nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the past nearly 7 years, does not believe their lies and tricks.

The international community has clearly realized that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to stage all these tricky maneuvers in an attempt to reduce the anger of the world community and to confuse it on a settlement of the Cambodian problem so that it will not denounce and condemn them vigorously at the UN General Assembly session. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ignored UN resolutions calling on them to completely, immediately, and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means. Moreover, these Vietnamese maneuvers have been aimed at hiding their criminal acts in Cambodia.

The real situation on the Cambodian battlefields has clearly shown the tricky maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In parallel with their tricky propaganda concerning their desire to settle the Cambodian question and their partial troop withdrawals from Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have repeatedly sent more fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia, troops that have been sent to all battlefields, particularly on the battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, around Phnom Penh, and in western Cambodia. According to a 22 October press communique of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Supreme Command, during nearly a month from the end of September to the beginning of October the Vietnamese enemy aggressors

sent more than 11,000 fresh troops to the Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Bakan, Pailin, Treng, and Thmar Puok battlefields. Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have moved their forces from some areas inside the country to western Cambodia. This has shown that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not ready to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means and peace talks. On the contrary, they have sent more fresh troops to Cambodia and are preparing an offensive in this dry season. They are ready to intensify their war of aggression in Cambodia. They have continued to massacre innocent Cambodians and annex Cambodia forever. They have pursued their violations of Thai territory and have continued to destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Thus, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not listen to the proper and just demands from the international community, which has asked them to stop this war in Cambodia. They have ignored and trampled upon the six UN resolutions calling on them to completely, immediately, and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny.

On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations, the Cambodian people, who have greatly suffered and whose country has been a loyal member of the United Nations for 30 years, appeals to the UN General Assembly to take every effective step to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese to agree to settle the Cambodian problem through political means based on the six UN resolutions.

When the UN General Assembly holds its general debate on the Cambodian problem next month, the Cambodian people would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world to unite in denouncing and condemning the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously. The Cambodian people plead to the international community to pressure the Vietnamese until they immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. They also appeal to UN member countries to vote with the overwhelming majority in support of the correct and just resolution of the United Nations on the Cambodian problem.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK: 408 NEW RECRUITS IN PURSAT FLEE BACK HOME

BK300953 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
29 Oct 85

["News Commentary": "408 Students and Youths Recruited by the Vietnamese  
Enemy From Pursat Province Have Fled Back Home"]

[Text] In October, the Vietnamese enemy forcibly recruited 1,500 students  
and youths from Krakor, Bakan, Leach, and Pursat towns and sent them for  
military training in Pursat town in preparation for the offensive in the  
western battlefield in the current 8th dry season. These new recruits  
continue to flee home. By 21 October, 408 of them had fled back home.

This news clearly reflects the scope of the Vietnamese aggressors' forcible  
recruitment of Cambodian soldiers to fight and die in the place of Viet-  
namese aggressor troops during operations in this 8th dry season. This news  
also reflects the spirit of patriotism of our Cambodian youths in the zone  
temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors, attesting to their  
resolute opposition to the Vietnamese plan to recruit Cambodian soldiers to  
serve their policy of aggression, expansion, annexation, and racial extermi-  
nation against Cambodia.

Our Cambodian people and youths will not serve the Vietnamese aggressors in  
killing their own fellow Cambodians. The numerous crimes committed against  
the Cambodian nation and people during the past almost 7 years and the  
current barbarous recruitment by the Vietnamese aggressors have caused  
great indignation among the Cambodian people. They have become more aware  
of the need to jointly fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and race  
exterminators and to join hands with our national army and guerrillas in  
fighting more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of  
them are driven out of Cambodia, thus liberating Cambodia and the Cambodian  
people and preserving the Cambodian race forever.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK ON OPPOSITION TO SRV FORCED LABOR CIRCULAR

BK250910 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Oct 85

["Article": "Cambodian Militiamen, Soldiers, and People, Unite With the National Army To Oppose and Destroy the Criminal Circular No 228 of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh and Their A-5 Plan To Draft Cambodians From October 1985 to June 1986 To Clear Forest, Build Roads, March Over Mines, and Die on Behalf of the Vietnamese on Battlefields in Western Cambodia"]

[Text] People are aware that in the 7th dry season, 1984-1985, the Vietnamese enemy drafted hundreds of thousands of our people to clear forest, build roads, and march over mines to die on behalf of the Vietnamese on battlefields in western Cambodia. Our people have died of malaria, starvation, and by stepping on mines; tens of thousands have been executed by Vietnamese soldiers. In the 8th dry season, 1985-1986, Circular No 228 of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh ordered every district and province throughout the country to draft more Cambodians for the battlefields in western Cambodia than were drafted in the 7th dry season. The order says husbands, wives, sons, and daughters should be forced to go to western Cambodia. These people should take with them their cooking utensils to prepare to permanently settle there.

Since early October, our people have been successively sent to western Cambodia. In August, September, and early October of this year, the Vietnamese enemy has been bringing thousands of Vietnamese families to Cambodia. These Vietnamese nationals include men, women, adults, and children. They are to set up permanent settlements in Cambodia in accordance with the Le Duan Vietnamese plan to annex Cambodian territory. Newly recruited Vietnamese soldiers, along with their wives and children, have been sent successively to Cambodia during the past few months. Male Vietnamese have been drafted into the army; parents, wives, and children of these Vietnamese soldiers are ordered to take over Cambodian people's houses and rich lands.

In fact, in Siem Reap Province, the Hanoi Vietnamese are forcing our people to leave their houses to the Vietnamese. This further confirms that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators are implementing a policy to annex Cambodian territory and exterminate the Cambodian race to set up an Indochinese federation during the 8th dry season. Our Cambodian people



throughout the country are well aware of this. They realize that the Hanoi Vietnamese are busily implementing this policy to quickly exterminate the Cambodian race because militarily, diplomatically, and politically, the Vietnamese are at a complete impasse both on the battlefield in Cambodia and in Vietnam itself. Therefore, the only way for our people and race to survive is to rise up and unite with the National Army and fight the Vietnamese in every form.

Our compatriots--militiamen in villages and communes, soldiers, and state authorities' officials forced to serve the Vietnamese--should cooperate with our National Army and people throughout the country and oppose the Vietnamese more and more vigorously, particularly during this 8th dry season. Please find every means to escape and join the National Army to avoid being drafted or forced by the Vietnamese to go to western Cambodia in accordance with their A-5 and A-4 plans, and their criminal Circular No 228. If drafted, our compatriots should resist and oppose the Vietnamese and escape from them. You should establish contact and cooperate with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army units which are operating near you throughout the country.

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CSO: 4212/16

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE SETTLE IN KOMPONG CHAM--Since the end of September, the Vietnamese enemy has increased its activities to bring in more and more Vietnamese nationals to settle permanently in Memot District, Kompong Cham Province. These Vietnamese nationals have chased our people out of their villages and the rubber plantation. They say that the rubber plantation and our people's property in this area are all property of the Vietnamese. [News commentary] [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Oct 85 BK]

SOVIET WARSHIP DOCKS AT REAM PORT--On 31 September, a Soviet warship--an antisubmarine destroyer--equipped with heavy weaponry docked at Ream port [former base of the Cambodian Navy south of Kampong Som Seaport]. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Oct 85 BK]

TALKS WITH DPRK, BHUTANESE UN DELEGATES--During his stay in New York to attend the 40th UN General Assembly, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, met and held talks with delegates from various friendly countries. On 16 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Pak Song-chol, vice president and special envoy of the president of the DPRK. On 22 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan met with his excellency the foreign minister and special envoy of the Government of the Kingdom of Bhutan. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Oct 85 BK]

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CSO: 4212/16

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PAPER CALLS FOR IMPROVED MILITARY TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Honor and Responsibilities of Military Officers"]

[Text] On the joyful occasion of the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day in Hanoi, the nation's capital, party, state and armed forces leaders cordially met with outstanding national representatives of recently commissioned officers graduating from military academies and schools. This is a great honor for both graduates and military schools and also an encouragement and stimulus reserved by the party and state for cadres and combatants of our people's armed forces.

Right from its birth, and through years of building, fighting and maturing, our army has always received from the party and venerated and beloved Uncle Ho devoted care and education, with special emphasis on providing elementary and advanced training to the ranks of military cadres. Originating from the military-political school founded more than 40 years ago, according to Uncle Ho's instructions, to train officers for the resistance war against Japan, our military schools have grown into a relatively perfect system, training tens of thousands of cadres to enable our army to build and fight in the two resistance wars against the French colonialists and American imperialists and currently to defend the fatherland.

The ranks of officers play a decisive role in developing a modern, regular, revolutionary army, in exemplifying the magnificent nature and glorious tradition of our army and in raising the combative power of its units. This contingent, first of all, must be composed of cadres who are absolutely loyal to the party's glorious accomplishments, are dedicated to serving the fatherland and people and are willing to see military activities as a lofty profession to which they are wedded for life. Officers are bound, more than anyone else, to inherit from our ancestors many war experiences, mostly those from the two resistance wars against the French colonialists and American imperialists, and to acquire and creatively apply advanced military know-how to our army's building, training and fighting effort. Although the know-how acquired at academies and schools is decidedly basic, its application requires of officers a very high degree of flexibility and creativeness in order to achieve work and combat efficiency.

In 40 years of building and fighting, our army has bred a numerous contingent of trained and mature cadres of different ages--a precious capital. To

unceasingly provide elementary and advanced training to these cadres and create conditions for them to study and help each other to move ahead is a habitual task, not only of units, but also of academies and schools. Especially, seniors must be exemplary, and constantly and actively guide juniors--a necessary condition for our army to always have a numerically adequate contingent of high-quality cadres to meet all building and combat demands. Young officers, now a key force of grassroots units, steeled by combat, basically trained at academies and schools, and poised to inherit valuable experiences from their elders, will certainly and unrelentingly achieve comprehensive progress and successfully discharge all assigned duties.

Military academies and schools have a remarkably great responsibility for developing the ranks of army cadres; in fact, we have scored initial success in providing cadres with elementary and advanced training in regular and modern warfare basics. Striving to implement the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reforms, military academies and schools should continuously foster past achievements, build themselves into stable and strong institutions in all respects, and unceasingly struggle to raise teaching and learning quality in training a contingent of virtuous and competent cadres capable of turning our army into a revolutionary, regular and modern force.

Greatly encouraged by the party and state's mindful solicitude, the ranks of cadres in academies and schools should pledge to strictly heed party, state and army leaders' diligent advice, striving to study and train to become virtuous and competent cadres, thus contributing to making our army eternally worthy of beloved Uncle Ho's words of praise: Our army, with its loyalty to the nation and party and devotion to the people, can fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies.

9213/12899

CSO: 4209/47

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STRICT MANAGEMENT OF TRAINING TIME, CONTENT URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strictly Manage Training Time and Content"]

[Text] Ending the first stage of training, all armed forces units now enter the second stage, cheerfully emulating to greet two big holidays: the August Revolution and 2 September National Day.

Correctly assessing the first training stage, units are drawing experiences, fostering results already achieved and striving to overcome weaknesses to make training more comprehensive and raise combat readiness in line with requirements.

Experiences from the first training stage clearly indicate that one of many reasons for high-quality training lies in strict management of training time and content.

Training time and content is arrived at through scientifically estimating how much time is needed to provide adequate instruction on theory, practice, technology, tactics and scientific know-how, to ensure success in combat.

The defense minister's training order and the chief of general staff's training directive have set training time and content in concrete terms for trainees, curricula, theory and practice, basics and applications, night training and specific combat-plan training.

Due to inadequate understanding of the factual and scientific need for complying with the time and content requirement, military commanders have, at times and places, made arbitrary cuts in training time and content. Some units have paid attention to training new and first-year combatants at the expense of advanced instruction for second-year combatants and above, using them instead to do labor--building barracks and projects--and perform economic work. Other units have exclusively focused on specific-duty training and specific combat-plan training, slashing basic training time and content--a process resulting in low quality for these two forms of training. Many units are still slighting night training and joint training. Still others have devoted very little, or no time to night training.

According to regulations, all units must give the final touch to adjustments and plans for the second training stage prior to 31 August and these plans



must set adequate training time and content for the second stage and include an addendum of portions slighted or omitted in the previous stage.

After these plans are approved, it will be extremely important to have highly responsible and earnest commanders to carry them out, because they must see the implementation process--first of all, the need to ensure adequate training time and content--as a mandatory obligation requiring strict compliance.

At present, due to many regular and unexpected activities, unit commanders are usually called on to confront various tense and urgent situations. Therefore, they must correctly evaluate the nature of different tasks to be able to devise plans and use time appropriately.

Experiences from the first training stage also clearly indicate that supervision and control by commanders and organs at various levels have considerably helped units overcome difficulties marring their effort to provide sufficient training time and content.

Amid the atmosphere of enthusiastic emulation to greet big holidays, and in light of experiences drawn from the first training stage and tested through factual combat drill, commanders must raise their sense of responsibility, devising plans for using time rationally, providing adequate training time and content, promptly getting the second training phase moving and unceasingly improving training quality in keeping with combat requirements.

9213/12899

CSO: 4209/47

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

U.S. PRC ACCUSED OF COLLUSION AGAINST INDOCHINA

OW091844 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Despicable Slandorous Views"]

[Excerpts] Over the past month, the U.S. authorities have continuously spread rumor on the Cambodia issue to slander Vietnam. On 6 November, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations talked a lot of nonsense at the UN General Assembly's debate on the Cambodia issue. He raved that Vietnam is carrying out a policy to eliminate Cambodian culture and that Cambodia's rice and fish are being sent to Vietnam or used to feed Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

These allegations are despicable slanderous views which wantonly insult the Vietnamese people. They insult people who do not hesitate to sacrifice their all for the righteous cause, who offer help to the fraternal Cambodian people, and who do anything possible for the Cambodian people. Vietnam's policy on Cambodia is aboveboard.

The highest authority to evaluate Vietnam's assistance to Cambodia is the Cambodian people and government of the People's Republic of Cambodia. The U.S. authorities have no right or qualifications to talk about this [word indistinct] question. Hasn't the United States implemented the policy of blockading and isolating the three Indochinese nations? Hasn't the United States made them suffer from bloodshed by colluding with the extremely reactionary force of the Chinese authorities since it suffered its crushing defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam in 1975? The fact is that over the past 10 years, the United States and China have colluded together to fan the flames of disorder and commit too many crimes against the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. As a result, the situation in Southeast Asia has known no peace and has always remained turbulent.

The Vietnamese people's policy on Cambodia is aboveboard, and they have no selfish ideas or personal considerations. The United States and all reactionary forces are slandering Vietnam on the Cambodia issue with a view to covering up their sinister scheme against this region.

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CS0: 4205/1

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN MARKET MANAGEMENT PRAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Dang Minh Phuong: "Youth in Battlefront of Market Management of Quang Nam-Da Nang"]

[Text] Youths account for more than one-half the total of cadres and civil servants of the sectors of industrial and commercial tax and market transformation and management in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. The provincial Communist Youth Union and leadership committees of the tax and market transformation and management branches have paid attention to union activities, giving youths opportunities to foster their assault role in the heated battlefront of market management. Union installations in these government agencies have set up many youth assault squads and many teams, units and stations which, under the name of "Youth," have performed very enterprisingly and efficiently. Union installations in the tax sector have directed members and youths to implement the "Three clings" policy (cling to territory, cling to policy and cling to households), launched an emulation movement to establish tax rosters and assess and collect taxes on the basis of households, and organized hundreds of control raids during off hours and on Sundays with thousands of youths partaking to inspect temporary businesses and places with arrears in tax payments, recovering hundreds of million dong for the state. In 1984, Da Nang City tax bureau union chapters organized 2 drives and 6 half-days of communist labor on Sundays, making more than 3.8 million dong. Union members and youths in bureaus, units and stations have organized regular and unexpected control raids, uncovering, arresting and prosecuting many instances of smuggling and tax evasion and collecting nearly 500 million dong for the state. Union members and youths of the Dien Ban, Dai Loc, Hoi An, Tam Ky, Hoa Vang, Que Son and Da Nang tax bureaus have worked closely with grassroots installations to remove business and production snags, conduct profit-and-loss accounting and establish business records and documents, recovering 180,700 dong in back tax in the process. Defying danger while lying in wait for smugglers, members of waterway control stations manned by the Hoi An tax bureau subchapter and the Dien Ban tax bureau union chapter plunged into the river at night to recover 600 liters of oil left behind by escaping smugglers. Five youth assault units of the Da Nang tax bureau and three mobile control units of the Thang Binh tax bureau union chapters were always on hand at key spots for itinerant control raids. Especially in 1984, Thang Binh mobile units arrested and prosecuted 29

instances of illegal trade dealings, recovering 397,650 dong for the state. Also during the same year, the youth assault unit of the Dien Ban market transformation and management board union chapter arrested and prosecuted thousands of cases, recovering more than 1.5 million dong.

Implementing the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the provincial youth union committee standing committee and leadership committees of the tax branch and the market transformation and management committee held joint meetings to discuss measures to develop cadres, strengthen union installations and devise appropriate procedures and policies to help cadres do a good job of fulfilling their tasks. In an intraprovincial session, the youth union and its two chapters at the tax branch and the market transformation and management committee issued a resolution on the union work and youth movement activities in industrial and commercial taxation and market transformation and management. The resolution calls for building youth assault squads and socialist youth collectives, composed of youth-related teams, units and stations, and developing them into a vanguard force designed to fulfill key, difficult, complex and unexpected sector and unit tasks properly; and for building a force of taxation and market transformation and management cadres and civil servants, who are young and skilled according to requirements and standards and capable of executing monthly and quarterly youth projects designed to solve urgent and important matters of their own units.

Youth union chapters in the industrial and commercial tax and market transformation and management sectors have, along with the latter, launched large-scale campaigns to collect taxes and debts and ensure correct observance of industrial and commercial tax laws; and organized young workers grassroots control units to inspect and struggle to expose negative phenomena in daily work and livelihood at organs, first of all, those of youth union members, to review compliance with party and state regulations, procedures and policies and with the 10 rules for tax cadres; and to go over the track records of tax and market transformation and management units, teams and stations bearing the names of "youth" and "young and skilled cadres." Provincial and district youths will request the people's committee to set up units of young market management controllers, with representatives from the youth union, tax and market transformation and management organs, to coordinate with public security and the armed forces to go over business procedures, arrange and manage the market, clear sidewalks of unauthorized vendors, eliminate black marketeering, and detect product counterfeiting, illegal trade dealings, smuggling and the practice of channeling state goods to the black market.

The provincial Communist Youth Union has also devised measures to educate and train cadres and organize a movement of revolutionary activities with a view to fulfilling the 1985 tasks and contributing to successfully implementing the resolution of the Eight Plenum of the VCP Central Committee.

9213/12899

CSO: 4209/50

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LABOR HERO AWARDS ANNOUNCED

/Editorial Report/ Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese of 2 October 1985 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 29 August 1985 Council of State decision awarding labor hero titles to 218 civil, military and public security units and 125 individuals.

/12228  
CSO: 4209/84



ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

PARTY ENDORSES STRENGTHENED SUBWARD MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 85 pp 3-4

['Party Building' Column: "Lesson in Subward Level Market Management in Hoan Kiem Ward"]

[Text] Hoan Kiem Ward is the busiest trade location in Hanoi City and at the same time is the location of many focal points for those engaged in the black market and illegal sales transactions. This group usually has leg men or middlemen located deep within the streets and alleys of the subward. They connive with each other and conspire with a number of degenerate and deviant cadres and employees in state-operated agencies and enterprises and collective production facilities in the subward to steal socialist property and disrupt the market at the ward level. From this realization, the ward party committee viewed the strengthening of the economic and social management effectiveness of the subward administration as an extremely important and decisive issue in the struggle to transform the market and expand socialist commerce in order to create conditions for the state to control goods and money, to develop production and to stabilize the lives of the laboring people.

Developing a Composite Strength

The speculators and black marketeers, others making an illegal living, and the enemy use the stratagem of spreading false rumors and extorting secret information on prices, wages and money, and take advantage of every loophole in local economic management to disrupt the market in every location and at every moment. They strive to disturb the organized market in the subward in order to easily corner a "fish in troubled waters." To restore socialist order in the distribution and circulation steps, the ward party committee emphasized supervision of the subwards in developing on-the-spot composite strength by streamlining the organization of subward people's councils and people's committees while simultaneously coordinating market management with the establishment of civilized, clean and beautiful streets, and coordinating market management with the movement to protect the security of the fatherland and with construction of pure and strong basic level party organizations. Implementing the methods above, a number of subwards have strengthened the leadership of the party and the management effectiveness of the basic level administration, developed the collective ownership role of the laboring people, and coordinated with agencies and enterprises in the subward to launch attacks from all directions on those engaged in speculation, black marketeering and other illegal activities and have achieved good results.

Dong Xuan Subward is a location with many major merchants and a number of peddlers doing business on the most crowded sidewalks compared with other subwards in the ward and city. Dong Xuan Market usually has a number of unsavory individuals and many trade "factions" peddling various types of vehicle and machine parts, cigarettes and medicines, including those under exclusive state management. The Dong Xuan Subward party committee decided that no party members would engage in illegal trade or assist the dishonest merchants, assigned each party member to encourage his own family and a number of the nearby families to comply with the market management policies of the state, and assigned each party chapter responsibility for leading the street in achieving a new way of life without dishonest trade and cheating sales.

Many party members who previously lived by pursuing the market have now shifted to handicraft production. A remaining few party member families, because of their excessively difficult circumstances, have been permitted by the party committee and people's committee to temporarily open shops for sales in accordance with the business registry and with the supervised prices of the subward people's committee. During the 2 years of 1983 and 1984, not one party member in the entire party organization had a violation involving illegal trade. The party organization was cited by the Hanoi Party Committee as a pure and strong party organization. The strength of the party organization has an effect of serving as a nucleus in stimulating coordination between the movements to build safe and beautiful streets and to protect the security of the fatherland and the market management campaign to restore socialist order in distribution and circulation which is increasingly expanding in breadth and depth. At the Dong Xuan Market as well as on many other streets in the subward, although all negative occurrences have not been eliminated, everyone acknowledges that business in these locations is more orderly than before. The peddler "factions" dealing in fabrics, clothing and bicycle and motorcycle parts at the Dong Xuan Market have been greatly reduced in number.

The manager of the grain store located in the subward is a delegate on the subward people's council. With the supervision and control of the people's council and people's committee, the store is prepared to coordinate with the people's public security and inspection personnel in strengthening the inspection and control of rice receipts and sales in order to promptly deal with negative occurrences. Thanks to that, the store regularly sells rice precisely in accordance with state policies and the percentage of depletion is extremely low. The families of disabled veterans, war dead, cadres, workers and public servants take their turn in purchasing the delicious rice. This store rarely has rice "factions" coming to disturb the order and compete with the laboring people in purchases. Recently, many days before and after the currency exchange, the store had rice for immediate sale to the cadres, workers and public servants without one occurrence of slipping rice to the "factions" to profit from price discrepancies. The firm management of personnel in the store, high spirit of responsibility of the store manager, and the inspection and control of state management agencies, under the direct leadership of the basic level party organization, have allowed the store to become a model of grain sales in Hoan Kiem Ward. During the recent several days of currency exchange, Dong Xuan was also a subward making strong changes in coordinating market management with this unexpected task to achieve many good results.

Market management has also been well-achieved in Cua Nam Subward. A number of households here had occurrences of harboring dishonest merchants and disrupting the market. The subward party committee issued a decision directing the subward people's committee to organize coordination between the subward public security personnel and tax cadres and the railroad protection and self-defense forces, public health station and railroad service corporation to inspect and control business registrations and dining and drinking sanitation, to gradually eliminate the focal points of illegal activity around the train station, and to reorganize more orderly and sanitary sales locations. Along Nam Bo Street, a great many refreshment stands and sales tents usurped the sidewalks and arbitrarily raised sales prices. The party committee led the subward public security force in joining the street party cell, security assault youth union and street elders' and women's teams to encourage and persuade the cadres and party members with illegal tent stands to clear their own away first with the others following, while simultaneously using administrative methods when necessary. In conjunction with eliminating the illegal tents and stands, the subward people's committee shifted a number of merchant families to handicraft production or participation in service teams. A number of registered merchants were provided with orderly sales locations and were forced to post prices and to sell in accordance with the posted prices. Anyone in violation is punished more severely each time and can be forced to close down.

Implementing Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee, stores have shifted to socialist business and accounting practices and negative occurrences in the commerce sector have shifted to other forms: from slipping goods to peddlers to substituting quality or fraudulent weighing and measuring. The subward party committee decided to strengthen coordination between the public security and tax affairs forces and the people's rules control and inspection forces to continuously inspect and promptly deal with stores and individuals arbitrarily raising prices while simultaneously mobilizing marketing cooperatives, markets and food and beverage establishments in the subward to maintain the prices of grain and food products. Before the currency exchange, the public security and security assault youth forces of the subward apprehended four individuals selling old money and one carrying 62,000 dong to buy out the state store. During and after the currency exchange, the people's committee advocated that the marketing cooperatives and restaurants of the subward sell goods normally at the stipulated price while simultaneously organizing public security and people's inspection forces to investigate compliance. One restaurant on Ly Thuong Kiet Street and a few vegetable and fruit stands that raised the prices of noodle soup, eggs and vegetables were immediately reported by the rules inspection unit and forced to halt sales. This matter was swiftly spread throughout the subward by wired radio speakers. Since the day of currency exchange, in Cua Nam Subward, no great fluctuations have occurred in the prices of primary goods to create difficulties in the lives of the people.

#### Actively Managing

During the past 2 years, coordination of the revolutionary movements of the masses under the leadership of the party organization and the specific supervision of the people's committee in market management within the subward has



produced a number of effective results. A number of actual tasks performed by the two subwards of Dong Xuan and Cua Nam have illustrated that realization of their role and position by the ranks of subward party and people's committee cadres had been renewed; especially after Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee, that renewal became increasingly clearer in a number of key cadres. The old mechanism dragged on to spawn work behaviors of tardiness, dependence, and not caring whether the job was done or not because of state subsidization. Now, with the shift to the socialist accounting and business mechanism, if the work is not done, business stagnates and prices rapidly rise to adversely affect life and the people lose confidence in the party committee and administrative echelons. This profound realization has opened the way for specific actions from within the party and administration to people's organizations and primary level production and business units to create a composite strength within the subward. This strength has uncovered a number of major cases of speculation and black marketeering involving conspiracy with degenerate and deviant elements in state agencies.

Worthy of concern is that whether the subward level composite strength above strongly develops or not is dependent upon two conditions: the rising efforts of the subwards under the specific leadership of the party committee plus the assistance of upper administrative echelons and concerned agencies and sectors in the ward and city. During the past few years, in the management of fabric merchants in Dong Xuan Market and the streets near there, the subward echelon had only the strength to shift their operations to Nguyen Thiep Street in order to collect taxes. Consequently, tax collections were high and they sold fabric at increasingly higher prices. The fabric merchants are now located on the deck of Dong Xuan Market and sell at posted prices stipulated by the state. The state and private merchants all benefit. If any private merchant jumps outside to sell fabric at a high price, the subward people's committee investigates and prosecutes in accordance with the law. Dong Xuan Subward will join the ward in applying this experience to continued management of other types of goods being hawked around the market at unorganized prices.

Dong Xuan Market is under the direct management of the ward people's committee. Here, there are often times in which the coordination and support between the people's committee, subward public security forces, market management board, and ward tax cadres are incongruent with each playing his own instrument and those engaged in dishonest trade and cheating sales take advantage of this to make an illegal living. Market management within the subward is consequently also difficult.

Market management within the subward is one of the urgent tasks that must be done to properly achieve Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee. From the successful practice of a number of subwards and wards, the Hoan Kien Ward Party Committee will gain experience to further substantiate the plans and methods of synchronized coordination between the tools of the proletarian dictatorship and concerned economic sectors with the purpose of creating a composite strength to sweep out those engaged in speculation, black marketeering and other illegal activities to create conditions for state-operated trade and marketing cooperatives to rise and occupy the market, to control many goods and much money, and to gradually stimulate production development and stabilize the lives of the people.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

WIDESPREAD FALSE ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Le Ngoc Lam, Statistics General Department: "Promptly Get Rid of Bad Practice of Inaccurate Economic Accounting and Reporting"]

[Text] Recently, in reviewing data on recipients of compensatory payments for price increases, all localities discovered ghostly figures about government personnel and dependents. For years, these "ghosts" have extracted from the state and people a substantial amount of money, under various forms. Due to considerable ghostly power, statistical figures, usually upright and trustworthy, have become deceitful. They went up to justify the need for achievements, bonuses and supplies and went down to shun obligatory contributions. To illustrate this, we do not lack live examples. Quite a few places "killed the fatted calf" to celebrate illegal rewards for phantasmal accomplishments. Here are a few modest examples. The practice of transforming price differentials into profits to avoid restitution to the state, and of factoring illegal and irrational expenses in production and transportation costs, has become widespread. Initial investigation shows that "negative expenses" accounted for about 10 to 12 percent of manufacturing costs. And these phenomena have inevitably resulted in fanciful accounting and inaccurate reporting. Indeed, that does not mean all units were engaging in inaccurate reporting. All things considered, fanciful accounting and inaccurate reporting have grown into a near chronic and rather serious disease which we cannot live with and which cries for radical treatment. Regardless of reasons, inaccurate reporting and fanciful accounting, in essence, smack of falsehood and deception. Inaccurate reporting and fanciful accounting do not reflect the true situation of property, supplies, goods, capital, wages, income profit, production expenses and manufacturing costs, leading to numerous troubles and losses, economically, socially, and also psychologically, emotionally and morally. Economic losses are already too obvious. Inaccurate reporting and fanciful accounting often go hand in hand with attempts to steal supplies and socialist property and to waste time, manpower and wealth. Another dangerous consequence deserving scrutiny is that they degrade the dignity of individuals and collectives as well.

We should, at all costs, get rid of fanciful accounting and inaccurate reporting while implementing the resolution of the Eight Plenum the VCP



Central Committee aimed at resolutely eliminating the bureaucratic flat-allocation structure, at ending the period of economic management mostly by administrative fiat and at beginning a period of economic management based on a rational and dynamic information system and on an eagerness to apply objective economic laws and attach central importance to planning and link planning to accounting and socialist business. We should switch to sound accounting and truthful and simple reporting to help superior echelons grasp developments in the situation, in a timely manner and exactly and in accordance with preliminary indications and the nature of events. In substance, we should reorganize and improve accounting and statistical work at all grassroots installations and throughout the national economy.

Broadly speaking, accounting is a tool apt to reflect details and generalities of all economic and social activities through a set of standard indices serving as a basis for production inspection and control and for product distribution. According to economic laws, the importance of accounting in economic and social management is proportional to the extent of socialization of the means of production. Socialism cannot be successfully built without a degree of accounting. Lenin saw accounting as one of the fundamental factors in socialist building. Therefore, just 10 days after the victory of the Russian October Revolution, he set forth the slogan that "socialism is, first of all, economic accounting," pointing out that "without a system of accounting and production control and product distribution, buds of socialism would be destroyed." Lenin's call for economic accounting still holds true for us at the present time. In past years, due to many reasons, accounting work has been remiss. Typical examples follow:

--The most elementary and basic principles and procedures of accounting have been consciously and systematically violated. Most seriously, inaccurate and false documents have been made to legalize murky dealings. Investigation into some units shows that nearly 20 percent of receipt and disbursement records were at variance with regulations and laws.

--Bookkeeping was done at one's own discretion with two sets of ledgers--the real ones "for one's information" and the bogus ones to substantiate reports aimed at deceiving management organs and superior echelons. In these falsified books, occurrences were distorted and recorded in a manner contrary to their characteristics and origins. Also prevalent were tendencies to omit entries of supplies, goods and property, misappropriate the capital of others, fall behind in debt payments and keep poor records on unpaid debts--so poor that it was hard to know who owed us money and to whom we owed money.

--The role of accounting in inspecting and controlling production and business activities has not received adequate attention and support. Many accounting cadres have given up militancy; worse still, some of them have even conspired with thieves and perpetrated wrongdoings.

It falls to state statistical agencies to reestablish order in the field of accounting and eliminate "ghosts" from reports. Nevertheless, daily

occurrences have neither supported, nor created conditions for strict fulfillment of that legal responsibility. Hence, in our opinion, to get rid of fanciful accounting and inaccurate reporting, we should now concentrate on some of the following key areas:

1. Tangible plans should be devised to heighten awareness of the role and position of accounting and statistics in management--basically, to raise the degree of information assimilation and utilization of leadership and management cadres at various levels. These cadres should devote more than 80 percent of their working time to using information to make decisions and find ways to implement them. In recent times, however, superior echelons and sectors have overlooked more than 50 percent of the information contained in reports while glossing over the remaining part. This approach amounts to slighting the work of subordinates and serving as an "umbrella" for giving absolution and lending wings to their misdeeds. Only through methodical use of information submitted by subordinates can superior echelons discover new factors and wrongdoings requiring redress. And this also is a great source of encouragement for reporting cadres. Therefore, chiefs of local sectors and basic installations should pay proper, regular and tangible attention to guiding and organizing accounting and providing it with minimum essential aids, now in serious short supply, such as books, documents, report forms and calculators.

2. Functions of all cadres within the accounting apparatus should be defined in concrete terms, with clearly delimited individual responsibilities, from collection of preliminary data to control and receipt of reports at higher levels. Experiences in statistical work show that it is not too difficult to detect misreporting in units, even in sectors and localities, and assign corresponding blame. But it is difficult to make sure whether whistleblowers are rewarded and protected and whether wrongdoers are punished by law. According to recent developments, quite a few people engaged in misreporting at state expense were condoned, even promoted, through higher wages and higher jobs. More than ever, truthful and courageous accounting and statistical cadres should be honored and encouraged. Simultaneously, we should stimulate the public to broadly and severely criticize and the courts to promptly and strictly prosecute those filing and those deliberately accepting, inaccurate reports.

3. We should regularly review and in a timely manner improve procedures and regulations to enable the accounting and reporting system to always keep in touch with realities and not to trail behind the situation. Whenever new measures are issued, related sectors should organize specific guidance to ensure uniform implementation, avoiding possible errors and omissions, particularly in the field of investigative statistics.

4. We should strengthen control over the accounting process at organs in charge of general management, first of all, statistical and financial agencies. Control should be exercised in a regular and consistent manner. Cursory and sketchy control is just a protective shield for those willfully engaged in inaccurate accounting and reporting.

5. We should regularly provide elementary and advanced training to and purify the ranks of accounting and statistical cadres. Experience indicates that one of the determining factors in maintaining accounting accuracy is a contingent of management cadres with high skills, undeviating political views and positions and dynamism and creativeness in managing and coordinating production and business. The director and the chief accountant hold decisive roles in the apparatus. If they are technically competent, all fraudulent attempts will be foiled.

Getting rid of inaccurate accounting and reporting is a very pressing requirement which should be met without hesitation, and is a measure capable of striking vigorously at the roots of bureaucracy and giving a strong lift to the new management structure.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG, HAI HUNG CONDUCT GENERAL INVENTORY, RE-EVALUATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Huu Hanh and Le Ngoc Lam: "General Inventory and Re-evaluation of Fixed Assets in Haiphong and Hai Hung"]

[Text] At this time, the general inventory and reevaluation of fixed assets in all basic units and production and business enterprises of the state-operated economic component in sectors and echelons throughout the country at 0000 on 1 October 1985 has shifted to actual inventory and reevaluation of fixed assets. This is an extremely important and also the most predominant step in the entire general inventory and reevaluation of fixed assets this time. Although many inventories and reevaluations of fixed assets have been conducted, this time, with strong persuasion and high combat spirit aimed at eliminating bureaucracy and subsidization and shifting to socialist economic accounting and business practices in accordance with the Resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Session 5), units and localities are all preparing more carefully and dynamically and are truly concerned about the efficiency, quality and economic effectiveness of the inventory work. It is considered an effective method and specific theme in accurately and fully calculating the expenditure factors of product costs and accurately determining the true conditions of production capacity and the material and technical base to support party chapter preparations at all levels and to formulate the economic development, cultural and social plans of local areas during the years from 1986 to 1990.

The actual inventory and reevaluation of fixed assets have just begun but in Haiphong and Hai Hung. It is possible to recognize some results and some tasks requiring immediate accomplishment.

1. Inventory guidance committees in sectors, echelons and nearly all basic units (330 units in Haiphong and 244 in Hai Hung) have been established and are truly active, thoroughly preparing the ideological, organizational and technical aspects of the inventory. First of all is preparation of the records, documents, forms, tools and means needed in the inventory and reevaluation of fixed assets.

Following that is the preparation of cadre forces to achieve this task. Haiphong has organized four and Hai Hung two training phases for all three types of cadres: command, professional, and technical, in accordance with a unified theme. Cadres participating in the training have all received careful guidance



in theory and general stipulations, and all have practiced the determination of the actual fixed assets depletion. In the basic units, because a large number of cadres is necessary to directly engage in the inventory, besides the specialized cadres receiving careful training, to whatever extent the inventory progresses, forces of workers and professional, management and technical cadres available on the spot will be used. Naturally, the workers and management and technical cadres are the ones that most clearly understand the true conditions and situation of the assets that they use and manage. However, during implementation, they must be caused to clearly understand the objective and theme of inventory methods in order to avoid incompleteness and inadequacy, especially an ideology of wishing to raise the depletion percentage, that is to lower the remaining value of the fixed asset. The issue here is to be truly objective, to observe reality, and to use this method to inspect other methods. According to inventory accounts at the Haiphong machine works, 70 tool machines have exceeded their period of use (have been totally depreciated) but in reality, are still producing and are still being annually depreciated. A realistic inventory following economic and technical methods indicated that many machines were still usable. For example, a Soviet-made M12 milling machine in use since 1967 with an original price of 138,515 dong (old currency) had been depreciated by 144,326.72 dong but realistic inventory determined the depletion rate to be 75.2 percent, meaning the remaining value in accordance with the original price was 34,351.72 dong. A T16 K20 lathe in use since 1979 with an original price in old currency of 106,245 dong was, according to accounts, depleted by more than 59.7 percent but the inventory determined the depletion rate to be 34.5 percent, a difference of 25.2 percent. This reality is proof that the average electromechanical operator grade level on the machine of 4 5/7 is adequate and that the efforts of workers in machine use and maintenance, especially since machine management was assigned to the workers, have raised the fixed asset use coefficient to a level of 60 to 70 percent. Clearly, in inventory, accurate determination of the actual depletion level is most difficult and must rely on scientific and technical cadres. This is a new procedure compared with the many previous times in which reliance was simply on bookkeeping documents. In Haiphong, statistics, accounting and scientific and technical groups independently determined the actual depletion level before comparing with each other and used scientific and technical data as a base.

2. In conjunction with preparation of forces, the localities are all actively revamping the initial fixed asset accounting, rechecking the fixed asset cards, and inspecting and comparing fixed asset trade receipts with the ledgers on fixed asset changes aimed at discovering surplus and scarce assets and those not on the ledgers and without cards, and preparing economic and technical documents. On that basis, they will establish new files, revamp the ledgers, and strengthen the observance and management of fixed assets precisely in accordance with the system. Due to good preparations, careful training of the cadres and regular inspection of implementation, many old unresolved problems have been discovered and resolved in Haiphong and Hai Hung before beginning the actual inventory. In Hai Hung, the results of inspecting 13 units of the industrial, agricultural, construction, water conservancy, and communications and transportation services and My Van District indicated that the goods transportation vehicle corporation and marine engine enterprise of the communications and transportation service have properly executed the fixed asset accounting



and management system. Other units still have many weak aspects in the management and accounting of fixed assets; records and depreciation are extremely rough, and liquidation sales procedures are not strictly executed which gradually leads to a situation of receiving additional or losing and liquidating fixed assets of which management cadres are unaware, including major items such as vehicles and power generators (in the Thong Nhat Limestone Quarry, the Duyen Linh Cement Enterprise, etc.) A number of fixed assets requiring liquidation or transfer are usually not promptly handled by upper echelons. It is the same in Haiphong; the machine works submitted records requesting the liquidation of 12 machines in 1981 but it was not until this phase that the municipal industrial service carried out the liquidation procedures.

3. Along with the inventory and reevaluation of fixed assets, the business production rate in basic units is being maintained and promoted; there especially is a course of thoroughly exploiting the production capabilities of the unit aimed at creating favorable conditions for completing the 1985 plan and actively preparing to formulate the plan for 1986 and the years to come. A foremost problem in Haiphong is what to do to actively use fixed assets to return the highest economic effectiveness. In Vinh Bao, the rush mat enterprise had two 75-KVA power generators but usually only one was used since 1979 and the district transferred one to another location to support the service and small industry and handicraft production sectors. The commercial units have fully utilized the area to expand the sales network. Three inner city wards of Haiphong alone have opened 12 additional points for grain sales and dozens of points for agricultural product and food sales, dining and refreshment, clothing service and tailoring, and bicycle repair. Even in the department stores, an additional 10 refreshment tables have been installed. The concurrent deputy director of the industrial service and machine works director, as well as the deputy director of the Haiphong City Sea Transportation Corporation both expressed extreme self-confidence in the results of the general inventory and reevaluation this time. With the bearing of individuals primarily responsible for the production and business of their unit but many times "with actions not following their wishes," their hope is a surface plan and production rearrangement in the enterprise and throughout the city to immediately overcome the situation of "throwing away the drumstick after beating the drum" and occurrences of one location using a buffalo knife to kill a chicken while another uses a chicken knife to butcher a buffalo. The machine works has three surplus circular grinders which upper echelons have not transferred while lacking a large diameter lathe and a planing machine (these machine types in the Ben Kien Machine Works have not been operated for decades but no one has taken care of the matter). Related to effective use of fixed assets is the economic and technical norms system which must be reexamined and supplemented. In sea transportation, there are still no transportation-day percentages or vessel capacity use norms. Transportation expenses are also only stipulated for ton-kilometers and not for cubic meter-kilometers. This has unintentionally restricted the interest production abilities of fixed assets.

In reality, we have seen that the inventory rate in nearly all units is slow, even in the point supervision units. After a period of 3 weeks, the machine works has only actually inventoried two-thirds of the machines and equipment. This slow inventory rate is due to the need to conduct the inventory while assuring continuous business production and, besides the requirements of the central government, many units also have more detailed requirements in support

of management. Another extremely important reason is that the preparation and supply of documents and forms by the central general inventory committee is too slow. By the middle of September, Haiphong and Hai Hung still lacked six types of documents, including such items as price lists, guidance and methods of depletion determination, etc. (without which the basic level is unable to act). The Haiphong machine works had to buy each typed document (used for training) in the central agency.

In order to properly achieve the actual inventory and reevaluation of fixed assets, the results attained by Hai Hung and Haiphong have shown an urgent and continuing need for well-achieving the following tasks:

--Guidance committees at all levels must truly operate and regularly coordinate with basic units, and create conditions in cadres and the material base (primarily documents, forms and calculation equipment) for the basic level to work.

--Regularly inspect, first of all in the key sectors and units, and gain experience for prompt dissemination to other units in order to limit possible errors in the inventory process.

--During the inventory, firm coordination is necessary between the professional and technical components, especially between the accounting, commodity price statistics, technical, and supply and marketing departments.

--It is necessary to mobilize the masses and truly rely on production teams, units and shops, the locations directly using fixed assets, to inventory and discover fixed assets in the units that are in short supply and in disrepair.

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## AGRICULTURE

### INCREASE IN PIG FEED PRODUCTION SOUGHT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "Pig Raising in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of the year, the pig population in Ho Chi Minh City stood at 221,701, a 17,557-head increase over the same period last year, including 7,000 state-bred hogs. Compared with October 1984, however, this was a decrease of 26,207 head, including 16,500 in the family pig-raising sector. Why?

#### The Feed Problem

One of the important factors in maintaining and developing pig raising lies in properly solving feed production for and supply to animal husbandry. In recent years, the city has paid attention to transforming and managing feed-processing installations and accelerating purchases of raw materials needed to produce and supply feed to animal husbandry, mostly to pig raising. The city's achievements in animal husbandry development in the past decade attest to that effort. But, so far all pig-feed problems have not been satisfactorily addressed. Furthermore, fluctuations in the grain market and the movement to organize production, management and product exchange according to the new system have accentuated further these problems to which a prompt solution should be found. In the past 6 months, the city could turn out only 18,000 tons of pig feed, just enough for 26,000 animals, and still a long way from its planned goal of pig herd expansion. For years, with feed raw materials originating mostly from purchases in the provinces and from central allocations, the city has overlooked additional sources and local production. If 15 percent of cultivated land were appropriately set aside for animal husbandry, the city would have 26,000 tons of feed raw materials on hand and be able to increase the hog population in 6 suburban districts by 50 percent. Disregard for local raw material production has resulted in a lack of plans for developing the city's fish meal potential. Duyen Hai District alone can supply thousands of tons of fish meal to the city per year. More difficulties emerged at the year's beginning, when many localities insisted that cash, or a strong foreign currency, be used in feed raw material transactions. Nine centrally run, city-based units and organs boast a considerable quantity of byproducts that can be used for animal husbandry--about 10,000 tons per year. Nevertheless, these byproducts are channeled not directly to the city, but rather to private merchants or other devious outlets, thus raising prices and impeding management. In

the past 6 months, raw material prices have unceasingly gone up--an average of 50 percent (rice chaff, 30 percent; fish meal, 45 percent; and corn, 60 percent), making it harder for the city to produce feed for supply to breeders. Accordingly, pig-feed prices have also gone up. In an attempt to stabilize pork market prices, though, the city has kept hog-purchasing prices unchanged, leading to a great imbalance at breeder expense. Hence, breeders lost from 20 to 30 dong on each kg of pork, liveweight. To be true, the city could, at the time, factor price increases in feed production cost, enabling hog-purchasing prices to keep pace with price hikes in order to avert breeder losses. The city's policy of holding hog-purchasing prices for some time without taking proper remedial measures is a reason why its pig population has shrunk. Also during that time, the municipal commercial sector paid excessive attention to hog purchases and sales in other localities to the detriment of local product transactions, resulting in large quantities of pigs being unsold. Pig breeders were compelled to "beg for sale." Tens of thousands of municipal market-ready pigs could not be disposed of.

In the face of such a price situation, many hog breeders have called it quits, instead putting their capital into lending activities at a more profitable rate of 5 percent.

#### Will the City Be Able To Produce 300,000 Pigs Per Year?

At present, the city has only 222,701 pigs. According to plan, its hog population should reach 270,000 at year's end. But some animal husbandry specialists estimate that, due to current difficulties, 250,000 is the best figure which the city can get. With a great determination to salute the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the municipal agricultural sector and its subordinate production enterprises have strived to overcome obstacles and move forward. Learning from the above lessons, the city expeditiously adjusted hog-purchasing prices twice and pig breeders are not confident. Some quitters have returned to hog raising. Purchasing prices are computed by the city as follows: for 1 additional kg of pork, the breeder should be paid an amount representing the cost of 7 kg of feed, including 5 kg for the additional meat, 1 kg for production loss and waste, and 1 kg for breeder profit. Thus, regardless of price fluctuations, breeders are always assured of a minimum profit of 15 percent of the selling price of a pig.

To achieve self-sufficiency in raw materials for feed production, the city should, on the one hand, earmark 15 percent of its farm output for animal husbandry, and on the other, seek cooperation with, and provide in-depth investments to, localities having favorable conditions such as An Giang and Dong Thap provinces and the eastern provinces. The city is accelerating building work on a fish-meal factory with an annual processing capacity of 2,000 tons in Duyen Hai District. It should request centrally run city-based enterprises and agencies to, along with municipal authorities, strictly control byproducts and raw materials for feed production, preventing them from being channeled to the unorganized market. It should encourage urban and suburban wards and districts to embark on cooperation, association and mutual assistance in developing pig raising and should speed up and improve further contract pig breeding, contributing to expanding the city's pig population, both quantitatively and qualitatively. If all these measures are carried out, the city may well have 300,000 pigs by year's end.



HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Table: Coal Production and Development Index

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coal Output (in million tons)</u>	<u>Development Index (1930 = 1)</u>
1930	2	1
1939	2.6	1.3
1955	0.7	0.3
1976	5.6	2.9
1984	4.9	2.5

In 9 years, from 1976 to 1984, the state invested more than 6 billion dong in the coal sector, accounting for 11 percent of total industrial investments. During that time, coal mining capabilities increased by more than 3 million tons.

Key coal mining equipment has rapidly increased quantitatively. Compared with 1976, in 1984 the number of rotary drilling machines was up 2.5 times; that of upright drilling machines, 1.2 times; mechanical shovels with capacities exceeding 4 CUM, 1.3 times; and trucks, 1.9 times.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### KIEN GIANG PEAT SOLVES FUEL SUPPLY PROBLEM

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG in Vietnamese 16 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Engineer Du Loc Tao, Chief of the Southern Consolidated Survey Group: "Kien Giang Peat"]

[Text] An exposition recently awarded Kien Giang Province 16 gold medals for the industrial, agricultural and forestry products of the province, including a product worthy of attention, beehive briquettes made of peat.

A survey and investigation of the Binh Son Peat Mine in Hon Dat District of Kien Giang was completed in 1983 by the Southern Consolidated Survey Group which evaluated the total reserve at about 5 to 6 million tons. The exothermic yield of this type of peat is 4,710 calories per kilogram. The average dry ash proportion is 62.5 percent. Binh Son peat is mixed with Quang Ninh coal cinders to make an extremely good fuel or with locally available phosphorite to make fertilizer for supply within the province and the entire Mekong Delta. The conditions are favorable for strip mining with a relatively level top overlying layer of .1 to .5 meters, and transportation by road and inland waterway is easy.

Through the results of research by Master of Science and Technology Nguyen Van Tat, Chairman of the Kien Giang Province Science and Technology Committee, the peat has been decontaminated (primarily rid of sulphur) with milk of lime. With this inexpensive method of decontamination, the peat can be used as fuel in an extremely widespread manner.

In addition, the people use the peat in barnyard bedding, seedling cultivation, etc.

Ngo Thien Huu of the Kien Giang Peat Corporation organized test facilities to improve the preparation of peat to make rapid-burning beehive briquettes to successfully solve the supply of fuel to the people in and outside the province.

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## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### PERMANENT ASSETS INVENTORY, RE-EVALUATION SCHEDULED

Hanoi TAP SAN CONG NGHIEP NHE in Vietnamese Aug 85 pp 14-17

[Article by Nguyen Bang, Department of Financial Affairs: "Necessary Information on General Inventory and Re-evaluation of Permanent Assets At 0000 on 1 October 1985"]

[Text] The permanent assets of our country, formed from several different sources, imported from foreign countries, self-produced and constructed within the country, received from the previous French colonialists and from the Americans and Saigon puppet government after the south was completely liberated, etc.), have and are swiftly increasing in both volume and value to create an important material base for our country's economy.

During past years, great changes have occurred in the permanent assets situation in the aspects of structure, quantity, quality and value.

To manage and use our permanent assets, our country has held many permanent assets inventories and re-evaluations: the general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets in 1957, the investigation of production capacity in the north during 1973, and the general inventory and nationwide reassessment of permanent asset value during 1980.

Although the assets inventories and re-evaluations above have produced definite results, they have still not answered the proposed objectives. The permanent assets management and use situation still has many problems requiring solution:

--Although the value of permanent assets has been readjusted and has increased by 3.5 times, it is still extremely small compared with the current material wholesale sales system and increasingly lower compared with current international prices. It is impossible with these prime costs to figure depreciation in order to achieve permanent assets capital repayment or to properly audit product costs.

--The reassessment of permanent assets value in many locations is also not yet unified. Many permanent assets of the same type with the same characteristics, properties and effects formed from different sources and during different time periods are calculated at different prices, creating inconsistencies in figuring expenditure depreciation and accounting, managing capital and calculating and defining capital use effectiveness.

--The management and use of assets still have many unresolved problems, creating a situation of damaged and lost assets, insufficiently developed machine and equipment capacity, and low usage of equipment capacity by many enterprises.

Aimed at overcoming the situation above and achieving high economic effectiveness in the management and use of permanent assets, the Council of Ministers issued Resolution 157-HDBT on 16 December 1983 and Resolution 125-HDBT on 23 March 1975 to organize and carry out a general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets in all business production enterprises of the state-operated economic component throughout the country at 0000 on 1 October 1985.

1. Requirements that must be met in this general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets include:

--Accurately determine the quantity, quality, current condition, structure and value of permanent assets presently located in the enterprise, and correctly evaluate the production capability, level of use and capacity development capability of machines and equipment.

--Unify re-evaluation of permanent assets on a nationwide scale in accordance with the capital formation value of those assets under current conditions (the restoration cost) to create conditions for the enterprise to correctly determine the amount of capital (fixed capital) to more effectively manage use and to formulate permanent assets policy systems and management.

Through the general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets, revamp all economic and technical records and introduce accounting procedures and assets management to a firm system. Halt the loss and wasteful use of state property.

2. The scope and objective of this general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets:

+The scope of the general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets this time covers all industrial, agricultural and forestry production enterprises, capital construction, communications and transportation, and commercial economic units with independent accounting. Specifically, it covers within the light industrial sector:

--Business production enterprises, joint enterprises, material supply business enterprises that are independent or directly subordinate to the enterprise federation, construction corporations, and TEXTIMEX.

--Units engaged in scientific and technical activity (such as the Institute of Weaving, Institute of Design, etc.) will also hold a permanent assets inventory but will not re-evaluate their permanent assets this time.

Enterprises that own permanent assets such as retaining walls, bridges, roads and public projects in support of production must conduct inventory and re-evaluation (for example, the Thinh Long lounge and the infirmary of the Nam Dinh Weaving Plant must also be inventoried and re-evaluated).

Projects in which all equipment is engaged in construction need not hold an inventory this time but must conduct regular inventories in accordance with the stipulated system.

Projects in which all equipment (even if not permanent assets) is not engaged in production or where construction has been postponed in order to formulate a use regulation plan must conduct an in-kind inventory of this material without re-evaluation.

+The objectives of this general inventory include all types of permanent assets accounted for in the permanent assets and capital of the unit to include: structures, buildings, power machinery and equipment, work machinery and equipment, transmission equipment, instruments and tools for work and test measurement, transportation equipment and means, major instruments, and other permanent assets.

The standards of permanent assets according to new stipulations (Circular 13-TC/DTXD dated 10 March 1985 of the Ministry of Finance) have both of the following conditions:

- + A value of 10,000 dong and up.
- + A period of use of more than 1 year.

In rearranging and reclassifying permanent assets in accordance with the new standards, there are a number of specialized sector permanent assets. After the general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets is held, if the value of these assets does not total a full 10,000 dong but the period of use is over 1 year and the enterprise sees that in the management aspect, these assets must be classified as permanent assets, the enterprise submits a report with a full explanation for approval by the Ministry (units directly subordinate in the Ministry); or to the enterprise federation or corporation (units subordinate to those units).

### 3. Time and period of general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets;

The time of the general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets, in accordance with the unified stipulations of the state, is 0000 on 1 October 1985. Because the general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets will demand a great deal of time, the actual inventory in enterprises must be concentrated and unified for urgent accomplishment during a short period of time from the beginning of September to completion on 1 October 1985. The total quantity and value of the assets must be converted into the unified time stated above (using a formula of adding the receipts and subtracting the expenditures during the period).

### 4. Methods of general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets:

-The determination of in-kind quantity must actually measure and count the evidence; marking to whatever extent the inventory reaches and emphasizing that all assets must be fully inventoried without omission or duplication in the process. In cases of overages or shortages, reasons for the differences and



responsibilities must be clarified with confirmation of the assets and use situations: presently in use, not yet used, being repaired, awaiting liquidation, etc.

--To determine the percentage of actual depletion of permanent assets, units must rely on the technical documents and files of each permanent asset while simultaneously basing determination on guidance in methods of determining the depletion of major components of various types of assets, or on the still usable period of use of the asset which the unit applies in accordance with separate stipulations for each sector.

--The determination of permanent assets prices during this general inventory is aimed at unifying the prices of all types of permanent assets in accordance with the restoration cost. Units must calculate the price of each permanent asset based on the price list and guidance in calculation methods. Attention must be given that the restoration cost promulgated during the period of the permanent assets general inventory is not used to sell or liquidate the permanent assets. The enterprise will implement an accounting readjustment in the price difference when the state promulgates the official restoration cost.

#### 5. Permanent assets general inventory and re-evaluation norms system.

The primary norms which must be collected during this general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets are:

--In-kind: comprising the current quantity and quality norms of permanent assets and the capacity of equipment and machinery.

--Value: comprising former prime cost norms (the prices presently being used in the account books and bookkeeping), and the new prime cost (in accordance with the restoration cost promulgated during this inventory period). After depreciation according to the account books and figuring the percentage of actual depletion (after redetermination), the value remaining follows the restoration cost of that type of permanent asset.

--Production capacity and effectiveness: consisting of norms in machinery and equipment, labor, capital, profit and loss, depreciation, production standards, and production results.

The norms above are consolidated in accordance with Ministry management except for the capacity norms for each type of primary machinery and equipment exploited and used by basic units which do not require consolidation.

#### 6. Implementation steps in enterprise basic units:

First step: prepare to conduct the general inventory.

--Establish inventory guidance committees consisting of: the enterprise director, chief bookkeeper, and planning, technology and material supply office chiefs, and representatives of the party committee, trade union and youths; mobilize a number of technical cadres to assist; and form specialized teams to inventory and re-evaluate each type of assets.



--Reexamine the permanent assets records, documents and cards and the economic and technical documents of each asset type in the unit to assure that every asset objective has documents to be investigated when the inventory is conducted. As of now, basic units and enterprises must perfect permanent asset card recording to assure that each object recorded as a permanent asset can follow a stipulated and unified pattern.

--Re-asertain the permanent assets being used by each unit, those not being used, those that are unnecessary and awaiting liquidation, etc., and properly organize maintenance and storage.

--Organize training for all forces directly participating in the general inventory and re-evaluation of permanent assets at the primary level in order to firmly grasp the theme, requirements, guidelines and methods of implementation.

Second step: Begin the inventory.

The actual inventory must be conducted in accordance with the following standards:

1. The general inventory guidance committee of enterprise basic units must assign supervision to the specialized inventory teams for each asset type such as: specialized teams for inventorying the value of housing and construction materials, specialized teams for work machinery and equipment, specialized teams for transportation means, etc. The inventory teams have a mission, based on the permanent assets, of recording the essential norms on each inventory and re-evaluation voucher with the entire team afterwards directly engaging in the actual inventory to determine the quantity and present condition of each asset objective. At the same time, the team must apply methods of determining depletion in order to determine the percentage of actual depletion for each asset and to fully record it in the inventory voucher.

2. After conducting the inventory and fully recording the results in the inventory vouchers, the prime cost of permanent assets is re-evaluated in accordance with the restoration cost by using the unified restoration cost list promulgated during this inventory period in order to determine the value of each type of permanent asset. After that, the percentage of actual depletion of each asset objective is used to calculate the remaining value in accordance with the restoration cost of that asset.

3. From the recorded and calculated inventory vouchers mentioned above, establish lists for each asset type in accordance with the preprinted pattern (there are four types of lists). This list is used as an intermediate ledger to formulate the basic report. Consequently, it is necessary to properly establish this list. From these lists, the basic units formulate reports in accordance with requirements and the preprinted patterns.

--In conjunction with the inventory, the consolidated reports of basic units must revamp management, accounting, recording, chart evidence and account books precisely in accordance with the stipulated system, assuring that after the inventory, the unit management of permanent assets becomes procedure.

Third step: Summarize the inventory results.

Units must strictly observe the following stipulated time and progress:

Enterprises, joint enterprises, construction corporations and general export-import corporations must fully complete their inventory reports and send them to the Ministry, enterprise federations, corporations and consolidated state agencies (in accordance with stipulations on sending the reports on this general inventory), at the latest by the end of October 1985.

Enterprise federations and corporations must complete the consolidated general inventory reports for their own sector and send them to the Ministry and the Central General Inventory Committee during the middle of November 1985.

The Ministry General Inventory Guidance Committee will summarize all sectors of the light industrial sector and send it to the Central General Inventory Committee at the end of November 1985.

The Ministry will reward those units strictly achieving the permanent assets general inventory and re-evaluation work in a swift, orderly and accurate manner, summarizing reports with full charts and forwarding those reports at the precisely stipulated time, and utilizing methods of developing the general inventory results in management and in raising the use effectiveness of permanent assets.

Enterprise federations and corporations are responsible for following and observing their directly subordinate units and for making suggestions to the Ministry in rewarding and judging those units.

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